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Reforms Are Proposed In Democratic System

True Representation Is Admittedly Difficult of Attainment

Tends to Abuses

Pressure Groups and Spoilsmen Work Harm—Court Power Under Fire

By **W. Y. Elliott**
Professor of Government, Harvard University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning an analysis yesterday of why there are such insistent demands for changes in the American structure of government—demands which come from conservative as well as radical factions—it was stated that a Constitution is nothing more nor less than the settled rules of the game according to which government operates in any nation.

Examining the functioning of federalism under the existing rules, it was found that a too strict interpretation of the limits on federal authority has resulted in a dangerous tendency to side-step the rules through the device of "grants in aid" to the several states.

It is now necessary to proceed with examination of the three other main features of our American system of government—the representative principle in legislation, the nature of executive power, and judicial review of the courts—to complete our understanding of the prevalent dissatisfaction with the rules and arrive at sound remedies.

Weakness of Democracies

The most serious difficulty of all democratic systems today is that, being based upon territorial units, they do not in any true sense reflect the variety of associations of other characters within the modern state. Many people would wish to overcome this by basing representation upon occupational and professional and other economic groupings. This is the pretense of the Fascist corporative state, though the effect is not representation at all.

In our system, aside from the federal difficulties created by equal representation of the states in the Senate, the greatest weakness is, perhaps, due to an over-representation, or at least an over-emphasis, of the power of interest and pressure groups.

The present Constitution does not diminish the chaotic irresponsibility of legislative pressures in Washington. Is it not reasonable to look for a solution in some fundamental direction by asking whether in other systems the same type of pressure exists?

Patronage and Spoils System

A second weakness of the American system, and one that has been commented upon by nearly every writer since the time of Bryce, is the fact that the President's hold over his party depends so largely upon patronage in the broadest sense. Under this, one ought to include also "pork-barrel" spending to placate particular localities.

This difficulty is inherent in the separation of powers which gives the President no leadership over his Congress except that which he exercises as a partisan political figure. In times of grave crisis, he is occasionally able to command congressional support for a brief period as a truly national leader.

By the normal working of our system, therefore, the President controls his own party in Congress through partisan methods. Unlike the Prime Minister in England or in any of the British Dominions such as Canada or Australia, the President cannot appeal to the country to get rid of a Congress which is blocking his policies; nor, on the other hand, can Congress get rid of a President who has lost the confidence of the country before his four-year term has expired.

Senate Holds Whip Hand

The result is that the Senate, composed of men whose terms are for six years and who are subject to very little party discipline, is in a position to block the President unless he makes the appointments which senators wish. For some queer reason, we have dignified this procedure by the term "Senatorial Courtesy."

The only effective measure that the President has for maintaining constant discipline of his own party lies in the organization of the party in the Houses of Congress backed up by patronage.

Since the Taft Administration, the party organization even in the House of Representatives has been greatly weakened by reducing the power of the speaker. The direct primary and direct election of senators have still further added to the disintegration of a sense of party discipline. The result is that the spoils system looms always larger in our political scheme — Democrats

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Government—Part II

In a world where dictatorship rides high, America is resurveying its foundations of self-government and seeking ways to "Preserve the Best in American Institutions."

The Christian Science Monitor has analyzed this situation in a series of six articles. Part II of the concluding article prepared by W. Y. Elliott, professor of government, Harvard University, on the federal structure of government, appears today.

Quebec Premier Opens Drive For Drastic Economy

QUEBEC, Aug. 29 (AP)—Quebec's new premier, Maurice Duplessis, announcing the opening of a stringent economy program, said yesterday that all government departments would be reorganized "on a sound and logical basis."

He declared that the provincial cabinet had approved the cancellation of present insurance policies on government buildings because of "flagrant abuses discovered in the system of placing insurance."

New methods of placing the policies, he said, would save the province a large sum.

"Crown prosecutors throughout the province and all Quebec liquor commission attorneys are being replaced," Mr. Duplessis declared.

"Already," said the Premier, at the conclusion of a long meeting of the new Union Nationale cabinet, "we have taken steps which will result in saving the province thousands of dollars annually."

Mr. Duplessis was named provincial chief executive after the Union Nationale party, which he heads, won a sweeping victory in last week's general elections to the legislature.

The cabinet, Premier Duplessis said, passed on order-in-council replacing a previous order by the government of Premier Adelard Godbout under which two judges were named to inquire into expenditure of public funds.

Mr. Godbout was defeated, with most of his liberal party's candidates, in the elections.

Foreign Ships Get Subsidies From British

Government Unwittingly Gave Aid to Tramp Ships That Vanished

Greece Involved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ships of other nations are receiving subsidies from the British Government.

This surprising fact has been revealed by the following investigation by the Monitor into a statement from Greece that 41 Greek tramp steamers recently changed the Greek flag for the red ensign.

Foreign shipowners, forming "shadow" companies in London, have been able to register their ships in Britain and so qualify for subsidy.

10 Ships Taken by Greeks

Since 1935, 10 tramp ships, registered in Britain, have been acquired by Greek shipping interests, investigations show.

These vessels by registering before the first of January, 1936, have qualified for subsidies under the British tramp shipping subsidy agreement. In future ships newly registered by foreign interests will not be eligible, the Board of Trade states.

These facts have been brought to light by a Monitor investigation following news that problems of the regulation of Greek shipping, tightening safety rules, strengthening mutual relations and obligations between shipowners and crew, and providing subsidies for tramp vessels, are now engaging the attention of the government in Athens.

Hurried Into Action

The Greek Government has been hurried into this action by a campaign in the Greek press against the placing of Greek ships under foreign flags, based upon the report that 41 cargo ships recently exchanged flags.

It has been stressed that Greek vessels sail under the British flag to obtain greater protection and avoid strikes at sea, caused by laxness of Greek crew regulations.

The report of the change-over of flags by the 41 tramps is inaccurate, the Greek ministry of marine declares. The press has presented as a new problem, it is said, one that is really old. It is not disputed that many Greek ships are now trading under the protection of foreign

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The President Talks With Henry

Welbers Saw Him Emerge Out of a Dust Cloud And Welcomed Him.

Tell Their Story

By **Richard L. Strout**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, S. D. (WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN) Aug. 29—The Welbers are just ordinary folks living on the end of a dirt road on the Dakota prairies, and yesterday President Roosevelt called on them.

President Roosevelt has been inspecting dams, reservoirs, experimental stations, crops and drought effects, and making speeches here and there which are only just short of being political, but yesterday he called on the Welbers, and the result is that in the next day or two you probably will see pictures of little Darlene Welber perched on the top of the door of the presidential touring car, held by Mrs. Welber. And the next week it will have got into the magazines, and maybe 40 or 50 years hence it will hang on the wall of Darlene's own home and she will point it out to her grandchildren. But probably she won't remember the incident very well herself, because she was only a year and seven months old when it happened, which was yesterday.

Surprise Party for Welbers

To start at the beginning, then. A couple of days ago W. B. Findley, local supervisor of the Federal Resettlement administration, sent an excited man over to the Welbers, telling them to be sure and be home next day. Why? Because the President of the United States might call.

The Welbers nearly fell over backward.

There were so many things to do around the yard, and there was really so little they could do. The burned fields stretched off on the side, the wheat dried to a crisp, the corn turned over to the hogs—what there was of it. Helen's half acre garden, that she had set such store by, with tumbleweeds growing in it.

It was too bad. But anyway, said Mrs. Welber, the President would have a chance to see Darlene, and she guessed he would like that; she would iron that pink dress, and maybe things would come out all right.

Thought Well of Henry

Henry was 26 when he started out on his own as a tenant farmer in 1931. That next year there was a good crop. He put his earnings into a tractor. But in 1933 there was no crop at all; and in 1934, if anything, it was worse, by 1935 he was penniless, and approached the resettlement administration. They looked him over carefully, the upshot was that he became one of the 470,000 loan "clients" with a rehabilitation loan of $1154. This was an abnormally big loan, due to the unusual case; the average resettlement administration loan is only $357 for one county and $854 for South Dakota. But Henry had to start from scratch, and seemed to have the right stuff in him.

The Welbers woke up yesterday morning with tumultous feelings. From their home you can see 10 or 12 miles in any direction over the treeless prairie.

The Dust Cloud of Fame

They scanned that distant horizon toward Aberdeen. At five in the afternoon it happened. Puffs of dust heralded the approach of 10, 20, 30 cars getting bigger as they swung off the paved road and approached.

There is not a tree anywhere near the Welbers' house. They only moved into it last fall on a share crop rental; the owner putting up the seed, and dividing on a 50-50 basis.

In the brief prairie summer the sun blazes down on it; in the winter the plains ring like iron with the cold. But in that short summer, with luck, you can plant wheat anywhere on the old buffalo plains and it may return the whole farm investment in a single crop. It is the eternal wheat country gamble: a more vital, intimate and desperate game of chance with the elements than the Wall Street stock plunger ever dreamed of.

And Then Out of the Dust

The Welbers waited breathlessly. Up their road came two white South Dakota highway patrol cars, one after another, and then about the biggest touring car they had ever seen. Its top was down, and there were distinguished looking people riding in it, and secret service men standing on the running boards. After them there were other cars and yet more cars, exploding into the front yard between the little white house and the big red barn in clouds of acrid dust.

And suddenly the Welbers were facing a big, tanned, genial man,

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President Puts Off Visit to Two Cities

By the Associated Press

Aboard Roosevelt Train en route to Pierre, S. D., Aug. 29

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has announced a readjustment of his drought tour whereby the St. Paul, Minnesota, and Lacrosse, Wisconsin, visits will be postponed from next Monday until later in the year. The rest of the schedule next week as far as conferences go will be as planned, but two days late.

The President's decision to attend the funeral of Secretary of War Dern at Salt Lake City next Tuesday, necessitated the switch in plans.

The President will visit Pierre, S. D., today for drought conferences with the governors of South Dakota and Wyoming. From there he will go to Rapid City, for the week end. Leaving Salt Lake Tuesday he will arrive Thursday in Des Moines, Iowa, for the five-state governor conference which will bring the President and his Republican opponent, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, together at the luncheon and conference table.

And Darlene Dimpled as Great Man Counted Her Chubby Fingers

Henry Is to Stick

Titulescu Quits Cabinet Post In Sudden Roumanian Crisis

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 29 (AP)—Premier George Tatarescu today announced the resignation of the Roumanian cabinet and the formation of a new government without the inclusion of Foreign Minister Nicolas Titulescu.

Mr. Titulescu, reported to be in France, had not returned to face the Roumanian internal crisis, which was largely brought about by the Nazi "Iron Guards" to the government.

The Premier said Mr. Titulescu would be succeeded by Victor Antonescu, who is known politically as an ardent friend of France.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The struggle between the friends of France and the friends of Germany here is at the bottom of most of Roumania's political difficulties. It has become so intense that it causes violence and fights on the streets are frequent.

The Germanophiles are nationalistic and favor some authoritarian form of government. The Francophiles, of whom Mr. Titulescu has been the leader, are democratic and demand government by the people through a freely elected parliament. The Nationalists are against the minorities in Roumania, of which there are 5,000,000 out of the total 18,000,000 inhabitants. They are especially opposed to the Jews, of which there are 1,000,000, and hostile to the Communists.

King's Divided Policy

The Democrats believe in friendly co-operation between the minorities and Roumanians, in fair treatment of the Jews, free expression of opinion, and fundamental economic reforms. Mr. Titulescu is with the pro-French group in foreign politics, so favors them also in internal politics. The government and King Carol also adhere to a foreign policy based on co-operation with France, the Little Entente, and Russia, but tend to favor the Nationalists in internal affairs.

The chief feature of this struggle is anti-semitism, which has long existed in Roumania, and is primarily due to the fact that there are proportionally more Jews here than in any other country except Poland and Palestine. Jews, also, along with other foreigners, occupy very important positions in the social and economic life of Roumania. For example, most of the cities in the new provinces are dominated by minorities.

Foreign Language Papers

Most newspapers outside of Bucharest are written in non-Roumanian languages. Jews and foreigners

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Roman Catholics Offer Hitler Aid In Drive on Reds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 29—A pastoral letter which is to be read in all Roman Catholic churches throughout Germany tomorrow. It appeals to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to agree to a compromise on the internal disputes between the Reich and that church. Its avowed purpose is to present a solid bloc to fight what it terms "the greatest danger of the present time"—namely, the menace of "World Bolshevism."

This proclamation was drawn up at the recent Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference at Fulda and is signed by the most prominent Roman Catholic leaders, including three Cardinals (Bertram of Breslau, Faulhaber of Munich and Schulte of Cologne), three archbishops and 15 bishops. It is also understood from a reliable source that a special del-

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Small Towns Still 'in High'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Small towns are not doomed to disappear in the face of a motorized population so long as they continue to deal in "service-station" types of trading, Dr. C. Woody Thompson of the University of Iowa and director of Business and Industry Surveys for the Iowa State Planning board, declares.

Dr. Thompson's findings are based on a detailed survey of trading habits of both rural and urban populations in the whole state of Iowa. The committee's conclusions are definite, its report to the state said.

"The small town as a general institution is in no sense doomed to disappearance," Dr. Thompson states.

Important Place

"It continues to have a very important place in our social and economic life, though of course the automobile has changed it very markedly from the small town of 40 years ago."

Here is what the small town has lost, according to the commercial expert:

"It is no longer the shopping center for either nearby rural folk or its own inhabitants for such things as are classed as shopping goods. Our survey showed that for such things as clothing and shoes a larger nearby town ordinarily controlled most of the trade of the small town and the surrounding open country."

Forty per cent of the open country trading for shopping goods is controlled by the 15 largest towns in Iowa, the survey revealed.

"The future of the small town lies in its continued catering to what may be called the 'service station' aspects of trading," Dr. Thompson said.

"Almost every one of the 800 incorporated communities of Iowa controls its own inhabitants and the farmers of the surrounding countryside for the purchase of such things as groceries and similar convenience goods. It likewise plays a part equal to the largest community in the sale of lumber and cement.

"Apparently, things which are frequently purchased such as groceries, will continue to be bought indefinitely in the nearest town. Bulky commodities, such as lumber and cement, will likewise be purchased in the nearest town because of the mounting cost of transportation with increasing distance.

On the Decline

"While the general store may continue for years to come, it seems reasonable to conclude that the quantity of sales of things where styles and selection are important will ever be on the decline.

"The radio and the automobile have made rural people as style conscious as are the people of the larger cities.

"The success of the small town in selling farm machinery depends essentially upon the dealer since an enterprising dealer in even the smallest hamlet can develop a high class service organization."

Washington State To Need Customers For Coulee's Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash. — How to utilize the tremendous hydro-electric power which will be released upon the completion of the Bonneville and Coulee dams has become one of the major problems of the Washington State Planning Council and of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the State. The use of native materials in power-using manufacturing processes appears as the ideal answer and research to that end is keeping step with the big construction jobs.

The irrigation phase of the Coulee development is relatively no problem at all. As evidenced by the unprecedented number of inquiries which have poured in from drought areas during recent months, newly irrigated lands are virtually spoken for in advance. But to find industries which will consume the released energy and which will, at the same time, provide the proximate population to consume the products of irrigated farms is another matter.

The extraction of manganese from its native ore appears as one of the first possibilities for the utilization of power. Manganese in quantity exists in the state, especially on the Olympic Peninsula. The only drawback is the matter of extracting it from the highly silicious ore in which it is found.

India Puzzled by Monsoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—The Indian Meteorological Department has issued an almost unprecedented statement to the effect that "evidence is so conflicting that no forecast of practical value can be issued concerning this year's monsoon rainfall."

Upon the monsoon rainfall, namely that due in the summer and autumn months, depends whether the ordinary food supply of 300,000,000 persons will be more or less adequate. The statement is interpreted to mean that the natural sequences of meteorological cause and effect upon which this continent depends for the rainfall that is essential to it, have been unusually late this year in defining themselves.

This does not signify that the rainfall will be deficient.

System Highly Developed

The building of canals, railways, and roads has made droughts—the equivalent of famine—no longer what they were before the advent of British rule. Nevertheless, the fact that there has been no rain failure for many years is recognized as in no way guaranteeing that an end has been put for all time to this once periodically recurring phenomenon.

The Indian Meteorological Department is one of the most highly developed in the world. For many years it has been the custom of the department to issue early in June a forecast of the rainfall from then until Autumn. Such forecasts are the subject of elaborate preparation. Data are collected from all over the world, the most distant reports coming from South America.

Noted for Reliability

The monsoon forecasts have earned a reputation for trustworthiness, though they have often been upset by meteorological conditions arising subsequent to their compilation.

So sound is the underlying financial position in India, and so well-organized are the Government's arrangements for relieving suffering from drought that it is not expected that any postponement of the reforms program will be called for even if drought should occur.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Aug. 29

Visits—Notable Travelers Interest Europe

Europe sees much visiting back and forth among its capitals. Diplomats describe these visits usually as mere social or sporting excursions of a vacationing diplomatic corps. Invariably correspondents sniff a "bloc" or a "united Front" in the offing.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, visits in Venice with Dino Alfieri, Italian Minister for Press and Propaganda. Though Venice is its own justification for any visit, correspondents suspect these men are more concerned with building a united Italo-German front against Communist propaganda than with gondolas.

The Hungarian Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy visits President Miklas of Austria. Austrian diplomats scoff at rumors that a prospective Central European bloc is the reason for the visit. It is true, Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg admits, that Austria is a party to the Roman protocol signed by Italy, Hungary and Austria. But, he explains, the door is open to any other nation.

Gen. Edward Ridz-Smigly, head of Poland's army, comes posthaste to Paris on the heels of Germany's Minister of Economics, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the departing guest. There are well authenticated reasons to suppose that this visit continues negotiations between Poland and France opened when Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the French army's general staff, went to Warsaw a month ago. These negotiations look toward a strengthening of the Franco-Polish treaty. They assume particular importance in the shadow of Germany's order expanding its war machine.

Trotzky—Interned by Norway

Leon Trotzky, exiled former war commissar of Russia and arch advocate of revolution, is placed under guard at his home in Oslo, Norway. His two secretaries are deported. The liberal labor government of Norway, aroused by Trotzky's connection with the recent conspiracy against the Moscow government, laid down severe strictures as to conditions for Trotzky's continued asylum in Norway. Trotzky, appalled at the completeness with which he must abstain from world revolution propaganda refuses to accede to the conditions.

Norway may deport him as soon as it finds some other home for him. Few governments step forward to offer asylum for this man whose life aim has been the destruction of most existing governments.

The Soviet Government has demanded, according to the Associated Press, that Norway expel Trotzky.

Spain's Crisis—Opposing Forces in Statements

Spain entered the sixth week of civil strife with the Fascist-Monarchist-clerical rebels and the Government forces at a virtual stalemate. Practically all the nations have agreed to keep hands off Spain, as France's month-long diplomatic fight for neutrality wins and the Spanish tumult is officially insulated. Talk of mediating the strife arises as the world is revolted at accounts of savage atrocities attributed to both sides.

The actual fighting finds the rebels in control of about half the country and of Spanish Morocco where the rebellion broke out. The early speed of the rebel advance is slowed down to walk. The northward course of General Francisco Franco's insurgent troops toward Madrid is entangled in a veritable thicket of guerrilla warfare from a hostile countryside. Government-held Madrid is bombed for the fourth time with the first damaging effects. The Loyalists still resist the three-weeks-old attack on Irun and San Sebastian. The Government discovers its control of the navy, the bulk of the airforce and its access to supplies offsets in great part the advantage of the rebels in commanding three-quarters of the 250,000 fighting men.

The neutrality front is strengthened through the embargo of arms by Belgium, Denmark and Turkey.

Mediation talk is bolstered by Sir Auckland Geddes, postwar British am-

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Wins Her Point

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Adele I. Springer
Who Champions Reforms in Maritime Law

Bar Association Supports Reform In Maritime Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Safety at sea today gained vital support within the American Bar Association, following ts dramatic projection into the closing sessions in Boston yesterday.

A widespread educational campaign among lawyers is to be launched at once in the interest of reforming the sailing-ship maritime law, scarcely changed in the last century.

Woman Leads Fight

"Maritime law is the most antiquated branch of the law," declared Miss Adele I. Springer of New York, the young lady who almost single-handed succeeded in arousing the convention to the need for immediate action.

Two years after the Morro Castle disaster, not one penny has been paid to the victims, Miss Springer said today. Such remedial legislation as has been passed since that disaster has come through private efforts against the highly subsidized shipping lobby.

Program Wins Support

Support for the cause of safety at sea was forthcoming today from prominent members of the A. B. A. With Miss Springer, they planned to bring this little-known field of law to the attention of lawyers in other fields, and to awaken public interest in the need for reform.

The House of Delegates, after hearing Miss Springer, directed its committee to study the question of maritime law and report its findings at the midwinter meeting.

Supporting the cause of more active interest by the A. B. A. in this subject were the members of the minority committee, as well as several others, including Richard J. Beamish, former directing editor of the Philadelphia Press.

Limited Liability

When the Morro Castle burned off Asbury Park, N. J., two years ago, the liability of ship owners for the safety of their passengers still was governed by a statute 84 years old, Miss Springer said.

Under that law, passengers could collect claims only from the valuation of the ship after the disaster, and the earned freight and passenger income during the voyage of disaster.

This meant, in the Morro Castle case, only $20,000 to divide among 514 claimants, or an average of $38 each. Meanwhile, the company owning the vessel could collect $5,000,000 in insurance, none of which could be used to reimburse passengers, it was pointed out.

With the aid of the press, Miss Springer said, a few interested par-

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British Urge Go-Between In Spain's Revolt

Ex-Diplomat Proposes To Aid Spanish to Ameliorate Conditions

Powers Pledge Bans

First Bombs in Present Conflict Dropped by Insurgents in Center of Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—Sir Auckland Geddes, post-war British ambassador to Washington, has today put forward here concrete proposals for helping Spain to escape from the present terrible carnage with its expected outcome after exhaustion of either side had supervened.

Sir Auckland holds that there are generous ideals on both sides behind the present events in Spain and that although armed intervention of any kind from outside would only do harm there is room for the presence in Madrid just now of some high world statesmen who could help Spanish men and women of good will on both sides to get together.

He Couldn't Act

In conversation with The Christian Science Monitor today, Sir Auckland thought it best not to name any individual for such mission just yet. He recognized also that his own present business connection with Spain, where he is now chairman of the Rio Tinto Mines is an insuperable obstacle to his undertaking it himself.

Nevertheless the proposal attracts attention as a helpful contribution to corrective efforts for a similar purpose already being made through the ambassadors of the chief European powers.

Labor Sounds Warning

How deeply British public opinion feels the need for further action is shown by the joint pronouncement made here yesterday by the entire British Labor movement, including both the political Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress. This pronouncement declares that while for the moment Labor is prepared to support the British Government policy of not helping either side, this will have to be modified, if not adhered to, by the other powers.

First Rebel Bombs Fall In Center of Madrid; Second Attempt Balked

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MADRID, Aug. 29—Fascist rebel aerial bombs exploded today in downtown Madrid for the first time.

Several persons were wounded, hundreds of windows were broken and important Government buildings were damaged.

The attack was the fourth of the week but the first successful onslaught against the city itself.

It was followed by a fifth venture by the rebels, which was frustrated by quick-acting Madrid socialist government airplanes.

First War from Air

Citizens in the capital, accustomed now to the sound of bombs exploding in outlying regions near the city and at airdromes, obtained their initial first-hand impressions of war from the air.

The rebel plane, apparently flying at a great altitude, roared over the center of the city in a power-dive shortly before midnight when the streets were still animated by homeward-going crowds.

A few moments later the engines of the plane could be heard plainly, and two Bengal lights were dropped, brilliantly lighting a vast area of the city.

Immediately two bombs were released from the plane and fell in the garden of the Ministry of War, tearing great holes.

The Bengal lights fell in the Plaza Cibeles, lighting the great square flanked by the Ministry of War, the Bank of Spain and the General Poseoffice.

Government Planes in Pursuit

The next attempt to bomb the city was balked when authorities from the nearby town of Vicalvard flashed the warning of the approach of two rebel airplanes.

Government planes took to the air immediately and flew in high circles over the city.

Appearance of the rebel plane to bomb the city itself produced an intense attack by government planes and anti-aircraft guns which spattered tracer bullets after the swiftly retreating rebel machine.

As it climbed it dropped a third bomb in Parquillo Street near the center of town, causing a small fire which was quickly extinguished.

Government airplanes patrolled the sky and drove off a second rebel plane about dawn before it could inflict any damage.

Not since a slight cannon bombardment of the capital by Napoleon in 1808 had Madrid been under enemy fire until today.

President Manuel Azaña last night visited the front lines and inspected government troops at Taracena, near Guadalajara.

Rebel Drive on Irun Due to Their Need Of Northern Gateway

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IRUN, Aug. 29—Government troops held back the Spanish rebels with withering machine gun fire and still were entrenched in the fort as dawn came. But, the gov-

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Silk Fails to Fill Japanese Rice Bowl

Inside Japan
Last of Four Articles Appearing on Successive Saturdays

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KYOTO, Japan—For centuries silk has helped to fill the daily rice-bowl in this part of Japan.

The remote ancestors of the present-day weavers of Kyoto doubtless often worked on the magnificent costumes of the daimyos, or feudal lords, and on the kimonos and obis of the court ladies. Nishijin, the name of the part of Kyoto which is largely inhabited by weavers, dates back to one of the obscure civil wars of medieval Japan and means "western camp."

Today silk, that aristocrat among raw materials, has come on hard times; and the crisis of silk means increasing poverty and distress among the farmers who nurture the silkworms with mulberry leaves and raise the cocoons and also among the weavers who ply their looms from dawn to night in the silk quarter of Kyoto.

Rayon Causes Drop

A quantity of cocoons that would have sold for 8.35 yen in 1926 realized only 2.46 yen in 1934 and 4.56 yen in 1935. It is easy to imagine what this has done to the slender pocketbooks of Japanese farmers who depend on silk as their main cash crop. The item of silk in Japan's foreign trade balance has also suffered severely. The average price of a bale of raw silk was 1585 yen in 1926, 537 yen in 1934 and 716 yen in 1935.

Several factors have contributed to depress the price of silk. Purchasing power has fallen with the world depression. A formidable and permanent competitor has arisen in rayon. In the development of this industry Japan itself has played a leading part. Around the shores of Lake Biwa, near Kyoto, are a number of well equipped rayon factories which have spelled harder times for the peasants who raise cocoons and the weavers who turn out silk piecegoods: gold brocade, damask, tapestry, necktie cloth, obis, kimonos, etc.

Machine Competition

As in almost every country the machine has been a ruthless competitor to the small manufacturer, with a shed and a few workers and apprentices, and to the home weaver who operates a loom at home.

Some of the finer kinds of weaving can only be done by the slow handloom process. But large modernized mills, fitted out with automatic looms and other mass production devices, are turning out cloth and goods that are increasingly hard for the average purchaser to distinguish from the finer quality handmade products.

And Japan has only a small wealthy class to which the element of price is not a primary consideration Consequently, there has been a steady merciless cutting of the prices which can be obtained for handicraft work. Osaka, the city of the large factory, has been pressing on Kyoto, the city of the small shop and the home weaver.

Proof of Capacity

That the Nishijin weavers have been able to survive at all under the pressure of unfavorable economic circumstances is a proof of the Japanese capacity to work long hours for low compensation. A young weaver with whom I talked gave the following outline of the conditions under which he worked, along with his father and brother:

He started to work at 6:30 in the morning and continued until eight or nine in the evening, with intervals totaling about two hours for meals. He had two holidays a month and once every five days he could stop work after seven. On the other hand, in the busy season he was obliged to stay at his loom until 11:30 at night.

His earnings varied with the orders which he received, but averaged from 28 to 45 yen a month. He was convinced that work in a large textile mill was more desirable than this home weaving, but said that there was a long waiting list of applicants for work in such mills.

Bad Conditions

Like most of the weavers whom I saw, this young man was unnaturally sallow; and it was not surprising to learn that ill health is common among these handicraft workers, in view of the long hours of indoor work, the darkness of the sheds and rooms where the work is done, and the dampness that is necessary for some processes of work.

A missionary who had worked for years among the weavers estimated that their working day was about fifteen hours, although the work is not so intensive and rationalized as in a large factory. Forty yen a month represented good earnings. There are different classes among the weavers. I visited one shop where the owner had a capital of about 100,000 yen and was employing some fifty workers. But this is exceptional.

The ordinary shop has perhaps half a dozen regular workers, who are paid ten or fifteen yen a month, plus food and lodging, and perhaps as many apprentices, who work for board and keep, with perhaps a yen or two pocket money. Much of the weaving is farmed out to families at home.

Slum Conditions

Hard as the plight of the weavers is they are betteer off, in the main, than two other classes of Kyoto dwellers; the Koreans and the Eta. The Koreans, of whom there are about 40,000, live in disreputable looking shanties compounded of tin and straw on the outskirts of the city and in slums where there may be only one spigot of water for thirty families. In the matter of slum clearance Kyoto is behind Osaka.

The Eta are the descendants of an aboriginal race that never mixed with the Japanese. Although they are not subject now to legal disabilities there is a strongly marked line of social demarcation. The Eta by tradition and custom are restricted largely to the leather and scavenging trades, somewhat like the pariahs in India. There is quite a large Eta settlement in one of the suburbs of Kyoto.

Modern Silk Factories

Although the weaving of silk in Kyoto is carried on at home or in small shops the manufacture of raw silk is largely concentrated in up-to-date factories, or filatures which are supplied with the best engineering and laboratory skill. Such a factory is the Gunze Raw Silk Manufacturing Company, which is located in Ayabe, a town situated fifty miles west of Kyoto, surrounded by green hills.

This factory is one of 34 operated by the company in various parts of Japan, the majority being located in the southwestern part of the Main Island. It employs 1200 workers, of whom 950 are women and girls. It has much the same paternalistic system that one finds in the large textile mills of Osaka, the employees receiving low money wages, but being provided with food and lodging, instruction and recreation at the company's expense.

Extensive Research

I was shown over this factory by one of the engineers and was impressed by the vast care that was taken to insure the best quality of eggs and cocoons. The silkworms were bred in a carefully adjusted temperature; moisture-proof warehouses were provided for the storage of the cocoons; and an extensive chemical department was constantly at work testing the quality of the silk in its various stages of preparation.

One of the company's employees was a nationally known inventor, Mr. J. Suzuki, who discovered that, by coating a small celluloid disk with a certain solvent, any object may be copied and studied under the microscope. This has proved a great practical advantage in studying silk and fibers.

Peasants Suffer Most

The silk manufacturing companies have not suffered as much as the peasants from the fall in the price of silk, because, while they receive less for their raw silk exports, they can purchase their cocoons more cheaply. The main sufferers from the decline in silk price are the peasants, whose debts have grown as their cocoons realized less money, and the weavers, who are affected by the remarkable development of rayon and by the competition of mass production machinery.

While silk, like most other commodities, has recovered somewhat from the lowest prices of the depression, it is doubtful whether it will regain the 1926 level, and it seems that both peasants and weavers will be obliged to tighten their belts or to seek new sources of income.

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Amelia Earhart Is Flying East In Her 'Laboratory'

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—Amelia Earhart took off at 7:34 a. m. (10:34 eastern standard time) today in her new "flying laboratory" bound for New York and the start of the transcontinental Bendix Trophy race Sept. 4.

A low-flying fog delayed her departure, but when she finally took her place at the controls visibility was fair.

Miss Earhart plans to make her first stop at Kansas City, where Paul Mantz, her technical adviser, will leave the plane and return to Los Angeles.

The third passenger aboard the big $100,000 transport sponsored by Purdue university was A. C. McNieley, mechanic.

A Woman in the News

Amelia Earhart

Provided for her by Purdue University and the provisions of the Amelia Earhart Fund for Aeronautical Research, Miss Amelia Earhart has taken delivery on the all-metal, two-motor, low-winged "flying laboratory" monoplane, which may receive its workaday christening by bringing her in first in the Vincent Bendix trophy race, the transcontinental speed dash free-for-all for women, New York to Los Angeles, on Sept 3-4.

Miss Earhart has been in this race before. It was opened to women first in 1933. But hitherto she has had nothing more speedy with which to compete than her trusty old Lockheed Vega, the motor of which has carried her across two oceans and on many other record-making flights. But the "flying laboratory" is another matter. It is a Lockheed-Electra; a transport plane, and it has a cruising range of 4500 miles—due to special fuselage tanks—a normal cruising speed of 190 miles, and a top speed of 210. Miss Earhart won't be able to let the ship out to the full, even by September 3,-4, when she will have got in considerable shake-down cruising. But, being a brilliant navigator, equipped with a super-fine plane, she may come in first, just the same.

New Chapter

Taking delivery of this plane and getting down to business with it marks a new chapter for women in aviation. There has been a need for adequate equipment to do multiple research and to help to take aviation out of what, in the long-range view, is its infancy. Purdue, with first-rate facilities for aeronautical research, is a pioneer in giving a crack woman flier a staff post as advisor and technician in this department.

It is Miss Earhart's opinion that, in the race after mechanical perfection in the field of aeronautics, many highly important human elements have been neglected. The factors of speed, altitude, pressure, mechanical aids and many other conditions of actual flying need research, and the flying laboratory, with its twin 550 horsepower engines, a robot pilot, two-day telephone, radio "homing" device, de-icers and fuselage tanks in place of the full ten passenger seats is going to be the testing ground.

Scheduled Flight

The flight to the east coast, and one, probably in December, to South America have been scheduled for the flying laboratory for some time. until its departure for the east Saturday morning, it was at the Union Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif. Its home hangar, however, will be Purdue's 208 acre airport. There it is that research will center in the little known elements collateral to the mere mechanics of flying.

Miss Earhart is absolute and sole owner of the flying laboratory, but any funds that may come as a result of work with the plane will go into the Amelia Earhart Fund, to be administered for the progress of aviation. Students in Purdue university get the benefit of a working laboratory which is the up-to-the-minute word on equipment. This is on the theory that there is a place in the college curriculum for teaching the business of aeronautical science and practice. Technically, Miss Earhart is Purdue's Consultant on Careers for Women. But the prospect is that she will have more to say to students who look upon flying as something they can fit themselves to do, than to those who are interested in careers knitting sweaters, raising flowers, or being stenographers or saleswomen.

Browder Assails Hearst As America's 'Fascist'

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Declaring the Roosevelt administration's policy of "so-called neutrality" has encouraged Fascist aggression in Europe, Earl Browder, Communist candidate for president, last night urged American support of the "Spanish people against Fascist barbarians."

Mr. Browder, in a speech over a nation-wide NBC broadcast, listed William Randolph Hearst as "our own Fascist" and said "it was this policy of neutrality which enabled Hearst to cloak himself and his support to the German and Italian Fascists behind a demagogic appeal for isolation."

"Hearst," he asserted, "is openly on the side of the war makers. He has published attacks in his newspapers upon the English government for not aligning itself with Mussolini and Hitler against France and the Soviet union.

"At home he carries on the most bare-faced propaganda to place the weight of the United States upon the side of Hitler, Mussolini and the other Fascist dictatorships. His support of the war makers is part of his whole plan to establish a Fascist dictatorship in this country."

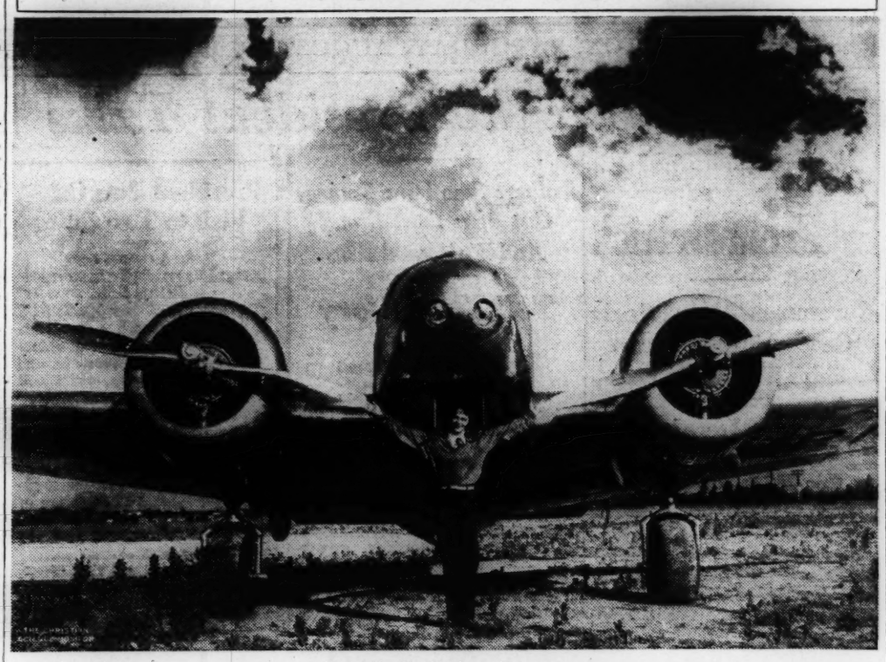
He said Hearst's campaign against Communism was "exactly the propaganda that preceded Hitler's assumption of power in Germany" and "that prepared the Fascist revolt in Spain."

American Communists Plan Help for Spain

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, declared last night that his party "will raise as much money as we can to buy arms and ammunition to defeat fascism in Spain, and if there is any way to supply man power, we'll do that too."

Mr. Browder spoke before a crowd of 10,000 to 12,000 persons at the Coney Island amphitheater at a rally sponsored by Brooklyn Communist organizations.

Flying Laboratory Flying



Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam
Shown With Her New Lockheed Electra Plane, the So-Called "Flying Laboratory," Which Purdue University Has Provided for Aerial Research. Mrs. Putnam Is "Consultant in Aeronautics" at the University. She Started East Saturday Morning in the New Plane

The President Talks to Henry

(Continued from Page 1)

wearing a white, rancher style hat, sitting in the front seat of the car, who looked vaguely reminiscent of all the newspaper and cinema pictures they had seen of him. He shook hands, and asked them questions immediately in a calm and quiet manner, beginning quite properly with the name of Darlene.

He and Henry Just Talk

He seemed to be oblivious of what was going on all around them. Reporters were jumping hastily out of still arriving cars; people had crowded in close about them to hear their answers; a squad of cameramen had suddenly deployed behind them and were snapping pictures. But the President didn't seem to bother about all this. He seemed interested and neighborly. He wanted to hear all about the debts and the loans, the mortgage on the tractor, the state of the crops, the artesian well, with the pump on it, that went down 1100 feet.

"How much land do you have?" asked the President.

"Two quarters and a '40,'" said Henry.

"That's two quarter sections: 320 acres, and 40 acres more," somebody explained. Henry didn't think anybody needed to explain that, but he kept silent.

Yes, She Had a Garden

"Do you have a garden?" asked a tall young man, who happened to be Franklin Roosevelt Jr.

Mrs. Welber pointed pathetically across the yard at the Russian thistle and tumbleweed.

"That's what the drought left," she said simply.

A little more talk and the photographers became impatient. The result was that a minute later Mrs. Welber was somehow holding the pink-dressed little girl up beside the President, and Darlene was trying to decide whether or not she approved the big man, and he was chuckling, and counting her five fingers.

"Do that again" imperiously commanded a photographer. Mr. Roosevelt threw back his head and laughed, and counted blond headed Darlene's fingers from "one" to "five" without missing one. It seemed to give him more satisfaction, however, than it did Darlene.

Henry to Stick With It

"Well," the big man was saying to her father at last, "I hope you pull through all right;" and the latter was saying, with a snap to his eye, in a low voice, "I am going to stick with it."

It was time to go; there were five minutes of wild confusion as 150 visitors scuttled suddenly for automobiles; the roar of engine, the fumes of gasoline, and a minute later the Welbers were alone. They watched disappearing clouds of dust over the rim of the first swell, appearing and dipping again, and then going out of sight and out of their world.

But the problem of the Welbers, and others like them continues and, back at Aberdeen, Mr. Roosevelt told a waiting crowd of 10,000 that he was finding the drought sufferers still with their chins up.

He struck out, too, at the people who refused to plan ahead, or objected to "spending money to save money."

And he started his personal campaign to win the Dakotas over to the plan of a new farm economy which his drought committee recommended yesterday; a program which Mr. Roosevelt described as "co-operating" with nature instead of "fighting nature."

How Henry Used His Loan

Because North and South Dakota have less than a one quarter normal wheat crop this year; because about one half of the total farm families will probably get some kind of Federal relief before the winter is over, a further fact or two on the Welbers may complete the picture.

Henry Welber, for example, used his $1154 rehabilitation loan as follows: $270 of it went straight out to buy five cows; $270 went to clean off his debt on the tractor, the creditor company, after some dickering, agreeing to scale down the $420 balance of their claim by $150. The rest of the loan went for four sows, 255 chickens and turkeys; feed, groceries and subsistence. One item of $16 went to buy a washing machine for Mrs. Welber.

Mr. Welber was charged 5 per cent for his loan, and was supposed to pay it off in four installments, by 1939. But the debt won't be paid off by then. One repayment has been made. But since then the drought has struck and his wheat fields are so much parched straw.

Well, There You Are

"Well, what are you going to do?" asked Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the resettlement administration, in referring to the case later on that evening as the presidential train sped away; "Are you going to let people like that starve?"

And that seems to be the official answer at present. The loan will be extended. And this is only one of 470,000 loan cases. Supervisors believe that, given a fair chance, the Welbers will fight their way out of tenancy, and that the merit that originally won this country will free it from economic shackles if the new land-use program is put into effect.

That Mr. Roosevelt believes in it there is no doubt. Almost angrily he called out in his speech last night,

"I shall take back to Washington with me the picture of a whole lot of people with courage, with their chins up, who are telling me they are going to see it through. And I am going to help."

Maritime Law Reform Backed

(Continued from Page 1)

ties have succeeded in pushing through Congress laws which partially correct this situation.

First, the liability of shipowners to passengers has been changed to $60 a ton on the vessel's tonnage. In the case of the Morro Castle, this law, if then in effect, would have provided $700,000 to distribute among the injured passengers, instead of only $20,000.

Second, the company has been made responsible for the knowledge of its captains, superintendents and managing agents. Formerly, the company could not be held responsible for negligence of its officers on shipboard.

Third, companies no longer are permitted to exempt themselves from damages, or to limit the amount of damages, by printing reservations on the back of steamship tickets. Formerly, they required written notice of claim within 15 to 30 days. Passengers seldom read the small print on the back of their tickets, and were too occupied after the disaster to file a claim so soon. Now they have from six months to a year to file.

But much still remains to be done, Miss Springer said. The difficulty comes from the general lack of information about maritime law. Most lawyers practice on subjects dealing with the land. She believes this circumstance explains the mild interest shown to date by the A. B. A. in the reformation of maritime law.

Sea Safety Sought

Agreeing with this view, several influential members of the association came forward today to help publicize the issue of sea safety.

Philadelphia appeared the most likely choice for the 1937 annual meeting of the A. B. A. Mayor S. Davis Wilson brought the invitation. In 1937, he said, Philadelphia will be observing the 150th anniversary of the Constitution. The A. B. A., as the chief supporter of the nation's supreme law, should meet in Philadelphia in the center of the observance, he declared.

With the final rounding up of loose ends, the filing of committee reports on non-controversial subjects and a meeting of the new board of governors, the 59th annual meeting closed today.

Boy Hero of Storm Gets Job on Truck

TABERNASH, Colo., Aug. 29 (AP)—Bryan Untiedt, whose courage in the Towner, Colo., bus tragedy made him a national hero, went to work yesterday after a fortnight's search for a job.

"I'm glad to get any kind of work," he said as he took over a truck driving job on a road construction project. He will get 55 cents an hour for 48 hours of work a week.

Bryan is 18 now, is 6 feet tall, and is hard of muscle. He is trying to help his mother and father, obliged to support themselves and four children on a dry farm in the southeastern Colorado "blow lands."

The youth was invited to the White House by President Herbert Hoover after the Towner tragedy five years ago. On March 17, 1931, a sudden blizzard engulfed a school bus traveling the flat plains near the Untiedt home, near Towner. Bryan was one of the 21 children in the bus. He broke up seats to make a smouldering flame and gave his coat to the other children during the black hours of the night when rescue seemed improbable. Bryan's courage was credited with saving the 16 children who survived.

Go-Between in Spain Proposed by British

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment forces admitted that their supply of ammunition was running low.

After daybreak the battle subsided to occasional artillery firing. A rebel plane dropped three bombs on the government line near San Marcial without effect.

Reports here stated that rebel artillery was being reinforced strongly and prepared for heavy bombardment of the frontier zone.

Many Spanish women and children, terrified by the night of battle, sought refuge in France.

Rebels' Desperate Push

If the rebels battered their way into the fortifications, Irun defenders acknowledged, within a few hours "they would be in Irun and San Sebastian."

The rebels launched their fierce onslaught against the northern city under cover of darkness. Government troops earlier had repulsed an attack on the city.

For four days battle had raged for possession of the area. The cities of San Sebastian and Irun had been under siege for more than six weeks, almost since the revolution broke out July 17.

They Seek Seaport

A gateway to the outside world, a seaport from which supplies could be brought in for the northern rebel army—that was the objective. Further, the Fascist rebels hoped to conquer the northern area of Spain to offset the possibility of attack from the rear when their troops marched against the Madrid Government.

Deserters from rebel ranks poured into France. One, wearing a Spanish Foreign Legion uniform, said that rebel officers drove their men against the Government defenders at pistol point.

He asserted that 122 legionnaries in his company of 150, brought from Spanish Morocco by fascist rebels, had been killed or wounded.

Diplomats in Discreet Moves to Humanize War

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP)—European powers sought to "humanize" Spain's civil war today by bringing together representatives of the Madrid socialist government and fascist rebels.

A move toward exchange of hostages and other steps were considered by envoys of several countries meeting at St. Jean de Luz, on the Franco-Spanish border, diplomatic sources said.

The diplomats were reported moving discreetly because they were unable to accord official recognition to the rebels without affronting the Madrid government.

The position of the envoys was that of awaiting assent to the negotiations from Madrid before approaching the fascist rebels, but it was reported they already were sounding out the rebels unofficially.

Dispatches from Hendaye said that Governor Ortego of San Sebastian was to represent the Government and that the rebels might send a delegation from Pamplona.

Exiled Fascist Leader Joins Rebel Forces

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 29 (AP) — José Maria Gil Robles, former minister of war in the Spanish Government and chief of Roman Catholic forces, joined fascist rebel forces here today after a self-imposed exile in France and Portugal.

"I am with Spain and Spain is here," he said when he reached rebel headquarters.

He talked with Gen. Emilio Mola, northern rebel commander, at Valladolid and planned to go on by automobile to Salamanca.

Señor Gil Robles said emphatically that he would make no attempt to act as a peacemaker in the civil war.

More Countries Agree To Embargoes on Arms

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Denmark, Belgium and Turkey today informed Great Britain that they intend to declare immediate arms embargoes toward Spain.

The governments were also represented as favoring the establishment of an international committee for the exchange of information on non-intervention measures.

Informed sources expected early replies from the other European nations to which Great Britain and France had appealed for arms embargoes.

It was regarded as a certainty in informed circles that the international neutrality committee will sit in London when it is formed.

Arkansas Takes Lead in South In Growth of Tenant Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—Tenant farming increased at a more rapid rate between 1920 and 1930 in Arkansas than in any other Southern state, according to surveys made by H. W. Blalock, associate economist, University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, who has recently completed a comprehensive study made on 100 plantations in nine Delta counties of the State.

Problems in connection with the rapid swing toward tenancy in Arkansas are expected to be aired thoroughly in the proposed South-wide tenant conference which has been called by Gov. J. M. Futrell to be held shortly at Hot Springs.

Sharecroppers in Arkansas during the ten-year period ending in 1930 increased approximately 60 per cent, share tenants increased 15 per cent, while there was a decrease in the more financially independent class of tenants, the renters, of 18 per cent. Coupled with this increase in tenancy, Blalock pointed out, was a decrease of more than 20 per cent in the number of farms owned.

More Than Doubled

Farm tenants in Arkansas have more than doubled since the beginning of the century, the survey made by Blalock indicates. As there has been only a seven per cent increase in the amount of new land placed into cultivation over the same period, it is easy to see the changes that have been taking place on the plantations of the State and particularly in the Delta regions of Eastern Arkansas where the greatest percentage of farm tenants is found.

Increase in sharecroppers in the Delta regions indicates clearly the changing tenant system on Arkansas plantations. Out of the 100 plantations included in Blalock's survey, nearly 70 per cent of the tenants were sharecroppers. Slightly more than 12 per cent were share tenants, 3 per cent were renters, and the remaining 15 per cent were wage hands.

Although a decrease of 1 per cent in tenancy on plantations in Arkansas has been noted since 1930, the use of hand labor has increased 23 per cent in the five-year period, ending 1935. Many of the larger plantation owners in the Delta regions of Eastern Arkansas are rapidly placing all their tenants on a "day labor" basis. Planters contend that, since they need only a large amount of labor at hoeing and picking seasons, they can operate their plantations at a great profit by changing to the day labor system. Tenant families are usually given their homes to live in, rent free, and provided with credit at the plantation store. Instead of producing crops on a share basis for their landlords, the tenants work for him in the fields at a specified rate, payable usually in weekly amounts.

Dominant Issue

This feature in the changing tenant system in Arkansas was made a dominant issue in the recent cotton choppers' strike in eastern Arkansas, a movement among tenants, day laborers and sharecroppers, which was sponsored by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, an organization which claims a membership in this area of over 5000 tenants.

Pointing out the decrease in the number of renters, and the increase in wage hand labor, Dr. Blalock said: "There is a tendency for tenants to revert to a lower status during hard times. This is due to a loss of bargaining power of the tenant and also to a loss of mortgaged implements and livestock, as well as inability to purchase capital goods."

The survey further indicated that since 1930 there has also been a decrease of approximately 25 per cent in renters. This correspondent has completed a survey of the changing tenant system in the St. Francis River valley, near here, in which it was found that renters are rapidly being reduced to the status of the sharecropper and the latter is being pushed down the scale to the day laborer level. High rents, payable in cash and not in percentage of crops produced, have been responsible for much of the change and decline of the renter system.

Planters Hard Hit

The planters, on the other hand, have been hard hit in the recent depression years through the loss of cotton markets. Many have been forced to secure loans to keep their farms going until the tide of prosperity turns. Drought years have cut into the profits in some sections, although the Delta regions are rarely ever seriously damaged by droughts in this particular section.

"An interesting observation in tenant change in Arkansas is that white tenants are increasing and negro tenants decreasing,' Dr. Blalock indicated. "On the 100 plantations studied, the number of white families increased from 151 in 1930 to 192 in 1935, or an increase of 27 per cent. Negro families on these plantations decreased from 1705 to 1642, or 4 per cent. This follows the trend in the South, as a whole, where negro farmers have decreased 7 per cent."

Discussing farm ownership in the state, Dr. Blalock said that the number of fully-owned farms in Arkansas in 1935 had increased very slightly over that of 1900. There were 85,895 fully-owned farms in 1935, as compared with 84,138 in 1900, or an increase of only 2 per cent in 35 years. The greatest number of fully-owned farms in Arkansas was reached in 1920 when 98,-037 were reported to the census bureau.

Part Ownership

Part-ownership farms, however, have increased at a more rapid rate than fully-owned farms. Part-ownership increased about 35 per cent since 1900, but, after reaching the peak in 1930, has declined steadily since that time, due to hard times brought on by droughts and poor marketing failities for cotton and other crops.

One of the main features of the South-wide tenant conference, which will be held in Hot Springs probably in September, will be the probability of farm ownership for the better class of tenants as a possible solution of the landlord-tenant controversy which has raged for several years in this State and other Southern states. Planters are of the opinion that tenant families would not take an interest in farm ownership and, consequently, not support such a movement.

Governor Futrell, who has announced he will spend the remainder of his time in office until Jan. 1 toward a study of the tenant conditions in Arkansas, has announced he advocates the breaking up of large plantations into small farm units which can be owned and operated by small farmers. He states that when this condition can exist, the unemployed situation will no longer present a problem. He believes that farm prosperity hinges on the ownership of small farms, with each family sponsoring a well-diversified farming program in which a "live-at-home" theme will be dominant.

That farm ownership for the tenant family will work successfully is an experiment being launched by the Resettlement Administration in Arkansas through its establishment of the Dyess Farm Colony, near here, and various other farm colonies on which low-income farm families are located. The Dyess Farm Colony now has more than 500 families living on the 16,500-acre tract. Each family is located on a modern equipped farm of about 40 acres and is paying for it on liberal terms over a period of 40 years. With this project nearing its third year of operation, apparent success is noticeable.

Townsend Outlines Benefits of His Plan

WALTON, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension plan leader, told a Delaware county fair audience today that his program contained but two main points, "a new system to increase buying," and "a system of taxation which will raise adequate money to support this buying program."

Dr. Townsent said his plan for a $200-a-month pension to the aged would put more money in circulation and as a consequence, would cause the re-employment of about 8,000,000 persons to produce for the requirements of those who would receive the pension.

The pension program leader said the depression was caused by "an excess of production beyond the ability to consume." Recovery will be restored, he continued, "when such production and consumption are balanced."

Insurance Men Deplore Heavy U. S. Borrowing

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—A resolution asserting that federal borrowings have "depressed interest earning rates" and "cannot fail to inflict hardships on all life insurance organizations" was adopted by the National Fraternal congress at the last session of its annual convention here Aug. 27.

The resolution suggested that steps be taken "by the proper authorities of the Federal Government to prevent an increase in the cost of this vital feature of family protection."

The 300 delegates also adopted a resolution authorizing the president of the congress to seek immunity from federal and state taxation under the social security act for the non-profit member organizations in the insurance business.

The congress also voted to create a campaign committee to oppose attempts by states to tax fraternal organizations.

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Norway Interns Trotzky Pending Offer of Haven

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Soviet Government demanded today that Norway expel Leon Trotzky, but the Soviets did not ask his return to Russia, it was authoritatively learned today.

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 29 (AP)—Norway held Leon Trotzky under police guard in his home today, but found it lacked power to expel the one-time Russian revolutionary leader until another nation volunteers to admit him.

Mr. Trotzky's two secretaries were deported today, but it was learned that authorities had omitted to ascertain that the former Soviet war minister had a return visa when he arrived here last summer from France.

Will Stay in Norway

Consequently, authorities said, Mr. Trotzky would have to remain in Norway until another haven is offered.

The secretaries, Erwin Wolf and Jan Van Heinort, both said to be French citizens, departed by rail for the border accompanied by police.

The Farmer Party's leading newspaper, Nationen, alleged that Mr. Trotzky had refused to sign conditions permitting him to remain that would have been acceptable to the Labor (Government) party.

Labor's Pretext

The Labor cabinet, the newspaper stated, thus was provided with a pretext for interning the exile to free itself of criticism for harboring Mr. Trotzky in view of the mid-October elections.

Mr. Trotzky and his wife were ordered under guard after a long conference of government officials.

Stern action was taken after Leon Trotzky refused to sign conditions for continuance of his permit to stay here until December—a pledge to refrain from all political activity.

Advised Revolution

The one-time minister of war in early days of the Russian Soviet admitted sending letters to followers of several European countries, authorities said, advising revolutionary activity.

Eight policemen guarded his house today and refused to permit visitors or telephone calls. Mr. Trotzky likewise was denied permission to communicate with his secretaries, held in jail.

He appeared on the balcony of his home for a breath of air accompanied by a policeman, but withdrew quickly when he saw several onlookers near by.

Admitted Letters

Mr. Trotzky told a crowded courtroom yesterday that he had sent letters to France and other countries counseling revolutionary activity. His testimony was heard at the trial of five Norwegian National Socialists accused of raiding his home in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain subversive documents.

Mr. Trotzky's detention resulted after he renounced terms of his agreement to refrain from political activity.

Dern Cortege Moves West; Hull Leads Government

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—With guns firing salutes from all army posts in the area, the capital paid final honors today to George Henry Dern, secretary of war. At Salt Lake City on Tuesday, with President Roosevelt in attendance, final rites will be held in the great Mormon tabernacle and burial will follow with full military and Masonic rites in the Mount Olivet cemetery.

Secretary Hull remained in Washington at the special request of President Roosevelt, who delegated him as acting head of the Government. With both the President, Vice-President Garner and some members of the cabinet already absent and others planning to accompany the body of their colleague, Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau and Ickes will be the only cabinet officers remaining in the city. All the other departments—labor, justice, war, navy, post office and agriculture—will be in temporary charge of their next highest ranking officials.

Black Legion Suspect Ordered Extradited

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 28 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey signed today papers authorizing the extradition from Ohio to Michigan of Virgil H. Effinger of Lima, Ohio, named by Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea of Detroit as national commander of the Black Legion.

Alfred Farrell, Wayne county (Detroit) deputy sheriff, left immediately for Lima with the papers and he said he expected to find Mr. Effinger, who has been missing for four days. The later faces charges of criminal syndicalism and possession of bombs.

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Top—Manhattan Unfolds Beneath the Clouds. Bottom—Round-the-Harbor Sight-Seeing Steamer

Top—Wading Pools Keep Youngsters Happy. Bottom—Japanese Setting in Garden of Nations Appeals

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Garden Restaurant at American Woman's Club

New York Stay-at-Homers Bring Country to the City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Left to spend one's summer in the city!

The avenues seemed lined with outgoing motorcars crammed with people, it's a scene of gay embarking at the boat piers, and the train schedules are full. The world is moving to the country.

Yet there are enough stay-behinders to make up another world. And right in the very heart of Manhattan—where statisticians have found that a busy corner will attract more than 35,000 persons in a day—one has only to rub one's eyes as it were, look lightly up the bridge of an inquiring nose to the top of a cloud-blown skyscraper; or peer restfully into treeful side streets; or follow the signs to unseen pools of still water to find, of all things, a vacation. And this without so much as boarding a bus or taxicab.

Within this business area which has suddenly gone a holiday, there are even ocean breezes to be had.

Going Up for a Sea Breeze

They are not far from Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in fact, a perpendicular distance of 1250 feet will bring the salt, brisk breath of the Atlantic into your face.

All sightseers may not realize that air on top of the Empire State building means ocean air. But the persevering Manhattan couple who have come 40 times to get a piecemeal vacation to the heights of the world's tallest building are definitely ocean-conscious. They snatch their outings between business appointments and substitute a one-minute elevator ride for an hour's travel to the seashore.

If they were to gaze a few blocks northward through super-strong lenses, they might discern the woman who has taken her midsummer knitting to the terrace at Rockefeller Center.

Not All Out-of-Towners

Those other figures seen threading their way in and out of the Gardens of the Nations are not only out-of-town visitors to Rockefeller Center but have been found to include casual city residents who have taken time off from shopping just to see, once more, what flowers and grass look like.

Another interested citizen on this particular roof is the man who yearns for a hoe and the upturned soil. It isn't flowers as much as vegetables which his type wants to see—and those in a more natural habitat than the chain grocery store or his own kitchen. The vegetable patch on the eleventh floor roof at Rockefeller Center with its tall, waving corn, handsome cabbages, ripening tomatoes, onions, beets, turnips and other delights of the salad bowl is a welcome sight to his bucolic eyes. Many a former backyard gardener has found his way to this particular neck of city woods, a woods that presents growing birch, pine, maple, fruit trees and even an oak tree to visitors at a height of 140 feet above the sidewalks.

Very Sidewalks Bloom

But the lowly sidewalks are bright with foliage and flowers, too.

The numerous sidewalk cafés that have appeared since the opening of the first to claim prominent attention, Chatham Walk, have given business folk the jumped-for opportunity to combine the daily hour of refreshment with a midday nature pilgrimage — short, sweet, and not too synthetic for average tastes.

"They come here to get their green," explained a young woman who has helped to make garden restaurants popular in New York. She proceeded in a "Who's Who" vein to name some patrons who prefer that some of the vegetation be of the non-edible variety.

Six giant willow trees and the plain front of a little Norman cottage overlook the scene at Chatham Walk. Sunny days send groups of new visitors as well as the repeaters to the wide garden tables under beach-like umbrellas where hot, hurried sounds of street traffic are pleasantly left outside the gate. At night, the glow of old-fashioned street lamps pricks its way dimly through the darkened spaces and the distant illumination from the sky makes eating "three dimensional," as one observer said.

Open-Air Restaurants Increase

The number of open-front restaurants is steadily growing. One well-known chain added 17 to its list this year. They lend themselves to all sorts of miniature landscaping, with colorful window boxes and plants a feature.

But if it is exercise that the vacation seeker in this speed age seeks, there are the swimming pools. Of these, a few hotels and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations maintain what are perhaps the best known.

The three pools which the Young Women's Christian Association keeps open in Manhattan accommodated 34,024 women and children last year. A special offer to the unemployed is in effect which gives them access to the pools at a cost of 10 cents. Inexpensive instruction is provided for those who want to learn to swim and these courses are guaranteed; if the learner doesn't master his stroke he may take more lessons without charge. The men's "Y" has five of these pools in Manhattan and one in the Bronx.

Better Than Fire Hydrants

Sport bathing for children is even cheaper than it is for the unemployed. The Department of Parks has equipped 29 playgrounds with wading pools or shower-heads which are in constant use on warm summer days. Almost every youngster from the East Side who boasts of a bathing suit takes his turn under the spray and an even greater number go wading.

Sympathy with the crowds of street urchins who, in past years, have followed every street sprinkler, hugged every water hydrant and dodged surreptitiously under park fountains seems to run rather high. It may no longer be necessary, now that the park department has become so active, for the more lenient policeman at some of the ponds, intended for dignified events such as toy sailboat races, to go on a convenient walk when scantily clad youngsters dart out of the park bushes for one of those lightning swims that were so expertly timed for completion "before de cop gets back!"

Children Not Forgotten

Manhattan's underprivileged children are certainly not forgotten. There are many agencies at work providing outings ranging from one day to two weeks for them, and, in addition, special provision is made for them at various points of interest.

At the Empire State building, for example, the cost of ascent to the highest observatory, for all children, is one fourth of what it is for adults. Apparently this expedition is a never-ending delight for them singly and in groups, and it is not unusual for boys to come up before breakfast and spend the entire day "up in the clouds."

Adults, too, sometimes remain from morning to midnight there, since braekfast as well as night suppers are available in the observatory. There was the man from Cape Town, for example, who had one day at his disposal while on his way to Montreal and who devoted the entire time to the Empire State, explaining that he was "seeing New York."

They Want to Be Alone

But some of the most appreciative of those who visit the building; according to Miss Julia Chandler, manager and director of public relations, are the men and women who want to get away from "petty" thoughts; who want a "fresh viewpoint"; who seek a mental "fluidity and stimulation" that affords a vacation from ordinary grooves.

The Child's Garden at Rockefeller Center is another favorite resort of the young. What they see there is a model flower garden, designed and planted by a group of public school children whose efforts won them first prize in a city-wide contest. Another opportunity for recreation among children is the provision for their swimming in the pools conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association.

A favorite garden here is that at American Woman's Club established by The American Woman's Association. While meals are served to members of the clubs who arrive from all parts of the world, the garden has become a meeting place for New Yorkers, New Yorkers who live in apartments without sun porches, gardens or roof facilities.

Wide Floral Variety

"Afternoon card parties in the club garden are one means of helping them expand," said a spokesman for the club. "We take great care to have the setting varied so that every month there is a different floral dsiplay. This year which brought a succession of hydrangeas, azaleas, roses, and now the delicate lavender agapanthus, showed a change from last year, and we believe that this emphasis on variety as well as the thought that has been given to drainage problems and the difficulties of providing light in a city garden curtained by tall buildings, has helped to make the garden the popular place it is."

For the comparatively few who live in penthouses, summer vacation is easily solved. Arthur C. Jackson, an architect who has made a specialty of designing "half floors" for New York houses, told of the success of this type of planning in meeting midsummer needs. One of the first penthouses to be built here was the Spanish bungalow for Thomas W. Slocum at No. 19 West Forty-fourth street. Morning glories and a garden gate accentuate the informal effect of the house which has attracted considerable comment and an air-conditioning treatment of the roof solved one of the main objections to buildings on top of buildings.

Travel a la Carte

To some of those who spend the summer in the city, places gifted with the "illusion of travel" are in demand. Visits to restaurants that specialize in food and surroundings typical of some other home-land or of some foreign country, goal of the would-be traveler, are a part of this mock itinerary.

Italian, Greek, German, Scandinavian, Spanish, Russian, French and English "gardens" are to be found busily keeping up the traditions of their own clientele. One of those with the "international" note is the Viennese Room at the Crillon on Park Avenue, generally catalogued as "smart," and managing to embrace in its decorations and atmosphere, the Byzantine, Chinese, Viennese, modernistic and American Indian influence without going to imagined extremes. A "Pullman Room" at this restaurant further carries out the feeling of going places, and a dish called "Palaschaken" has introduced shredded pancakes with cherries to many patrons of European tastes.

A boat trip around Manhattan is the diversion of about 400 persons every Sunday during the summer months. Frequently half of this number, according to report, is made up of those who live in and near New York and who don't want to see the season go without taking "a smitch of a voyage."

New Relief Projects Planned by C. C. F. At Toronto Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A series of training and re-education projects for the unemployed were suggestions made in the resolution on employment passed by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation at the national convention held here recently. The projects are designed especially for those in need of rehabilitation or retraining, to be done in schools and not in training camps. A suggestion for instituting a system of Dominion scholarships and maintenance grants to extend from primary school to university was also passed.

The resolution further called for a policy of socially needed public works of permanent value, such as housing, reforestation, electrification, with the labor on these works to be paid trade union and not relief rates. An immediate reorganization and co-ordination, under full Dominion authority, of the present Federal-Provincial-Municipal measures for unemployment relief, with a raising of the standards to a decent level of maintenance wherever work at fair wages cannot be provided was also asked.

Establishment of a Growers' National Marketing Board to regulate farm prices to provide an adequate return to farmers was advocated by the C. C. F. National Council. The conference also urged that a grain board and an advisory committee representative to organized producers be set up. Because the agricultural industry is the basic factor in our Canadian economy, no national recovery is possible until its rehabilitation has been achieved. It can be achieved by legislative enactment and by the encouragement of co-operative ownership, control of industry and marketing organization on which the farmer depends, the resolution continued.

The proposal of a 10-year housing plan to be supervised by a permanent Federal housing authority and to be supported by municipal, provincial and Federal governments was discussed. The proposal being that the Federal Government allot an annual capital fund for 10 years for housing, the first installment of which should be available in November this year.

Oil Tank-Barge Plies South Carolina River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Reminiscent of stern-wheeler river steamship days, when cotton-laden vessels plied between Charleston and Columbia, S. C., was the recent inauguration of a tank-barge service for conveying refined petroleum from the seaport city to the state capital.

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Auto Fatalities Continue to Show An Upward Trend

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Renewed warning of the need for highway safety was sounded Aug. 27 by the National Safety council as it released figures showing July to be the third successive month with more fatalities than the corresponding period last year.

There were 3180 traffic fatalities last month, 3 per cent more than the 3090 recorded for July, 1935.

July's total brought the aggregate for the seven months of the year to 18,560. This was only 2 per cent under the aggregate of 18,980 for the same period in 1935, a year in which motor fatalities reached an all time high mark of 37,000.

"The trend is alarming," commented W. H. Cameron, managing director of the council, "because we have yet to pass through those months which in former years produced the largest number of traffic accident deaths.

"In 1935 the first six months recorded 15,890 traffic fatalities, while in the last six 21,110 such deaths were suffered.

"If the upward trend during the three months prior to August is not curbed sharply in the remaining months of the year, we can prepare ourselves to read another all-time record of slaughter on our streets and highways when 1936 has become history."

It was to avert such an eventuality the council last year inaugurated a five-year campaign to reduce traffic deaths by 35 per cent.

Mr. Cameron said an increased traffic volume probably contributed to the mounting figures for 1936. He said that gasoline consumption was 9 per cent above 1935's in the first five months of this year.

"Assuming the same percentage advance for seven months, the death rate per 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline consumed would have been 17.4 compared to 19.4 for 1935, a decline of 10 per cent," he calculated.

Reversing a trend of the earlier part of the year, cities which had led rural areas in reducing fatalities reported an increase of 11 per cent during July.

Pueblo, Colo., with a population of 5000, was the largest city to complete the first seven months without a traffic fatality. For July, Birmingham, Ala., was the largest with a similar showing.

Of 36 states providing statistics for either six or seven months, 18 showed reductions from 1935 figures and in 13 the drop was 7 per cent or better.

3-Months-Old Baby Flies Across Nation

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29 (AP)—Three-months-old Merton Firwerda, youngest transcontinental airplane passenger ever carried by the United Airlines, arrived at Newark airport yesterday en route to his Brooklyn, N. Y., home.

The airline consigned the eight-pound baby and his nurse to Stewardess Selma Tilker.

The baby will be delivered to his parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. Firwerda of Brooklyn.

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Experts See Little Prospect Of Ending the Property Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 28—The general property tax, which special groups are seeking to limit or even abolish in many state legislatures this year, has found defenders here in a group of practical men working in citizens' governmental research bureaus in different parts of the country.

Many of these government technicians, attending the annual conference of the Government Research Association this week, incline to the opinion that with all its faults, the old general property tax would be hard to dispense with. It does what many a tax, theoretically better, fails to do, they say, and that is to supply local governments with sufficient funds of their own raising to keep them independent. Abolish the general property tax and you strike a blow at local autonomy, said two speakers.

"Nor E'er Shall Be"

These two expressed similar views on taxation. One, a college economist, quoted an old English couplet:

"He who hopes a perfect tax to see
Hopes for what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

The other put his sentiments in plain American: "There's no such thing as an ideal tax system; the most you can get is a practical one that socks in proportion to the degree that the taxpayer can take the sock."

Members of this association pointed out the practical value of the general property tax. A state income tax may appear more attractive in theory, but as Dr. J. M. Leonard of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research pointed out, such a tax couldn't raise enough money in the state of Michigan, for example, without being unduly burdensome. He figured that it wouldn't be possible to collect more than 25 per cent of the cost of government in his state from an income tax. Or, as another speaker put it, Michigan would have to impose an income tax two-and-a-half times as great as that of the federal government if it were to raise all the money it needed from this source alone.

Michigan's Experience

Dr. Leonard cited the experience of Michigan which adopted an overall limit of 1½ per cent on all property. As a result, he said, the school fund was cut in half. To meet the deficit a three per cent sales tax was enacted. The result was that the small taxpayers who thought they were going to be benefited really "got stuck," Dr. Leonard declared. A city clerk given to the keeping of records kept an account of the money he spent personally for the new sales taxes, and found it amounted to $57 a year. And the tax limitation measure had saved him only $11 a year on his property tax.

"The only ones to benefit," said Dr. Leonard, "were the big manufacturers, the big landlords, and the public utilities."

A university authority, Dr. Jens P. Jensen of the University of Kansas, defended the general property tax, but did not hesitate to point out its defects.

Tax on Faith

It is a "tax on faith," Dr. Jensen said. The tax is based on the present estimate of the future value of the property, a value often unrealized, particularly in depression periods. Further, no deduction is made for indebtedness, that is, the tax is not on net worth. Then there is great variation in the tax rate in the many small taxing districts, for some have much more taxable property in proportion to the population than others. The result is that it is not a tax levied in proportion to the ability of the taxpayers to pay, according to Dr. Jensen.

On the other hand, he declared that these defects were not sufficient to discredit it. Property owners in the mass benefit by government service, and should regard the tax as a fixed charge, he said. What other tax could they adopt if their cities are to retain their autonomy? Dr. Jensen dismissed the sales and income tax as impossible to administrate in the local unit of government.

These taxes, state administered, can well be used as they now are to supplement local taxes, this authority held. The gasoline tax is another source of income which takes some of the burden off the general property tax. Dr. Jensen advocated using supplementary taxes whenever possible and thus removing the cause of the charge that the tax upon property is out of proportion to its income-producing power.

Remain in Effect

Predicting that the general property tax will remain in effect for an indefinite period, the research bureau men gave particular attention to the remarks of a city official known for his work in modernizing the assessing system of Detroit, Mich. Kenneth J. McCarren, the assessor, told how his department conducts what are known as scientific appraisals, taking into consideration the utility as well as the sale price of property.

One of the causes of grievance in the payment of this tax, Mr. McCarren said, was the overdevelopment of subdivisions—"property that should have remained hayfields." His recommendation to meet this problem was "some kind of governmental control to prevent certain realtors from subdividing areas unreasonably far from the center of the city and selling them on the basis of expected expansion."

No effort was made by the conference to reach formal conclusions or to pass resolutions. When it ended this afternoon members went away satisfied that they had exchanged ideas, gained some new ones, and were prepared to engage once more in their quiet task of putting forward what they consider better methods of carrying on local government.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Lighthouse-keeper together with wife take light housekeeping rooms near lighthouse. Skipper keeps light—wife keeps house.
2. Heat, Head, Lead, Load, Loam, Loom, Loot, Coot, Cool.
3. The "catch" here is that a 1-inch pipe has not half, but only a quarter the capacity of a 2-inch pipe, so that it will not take twice as long, but only a third longer than if the drain were not running, or 5 hours and 20 minutes.
4. Roadbed, Boarded.
5. S of a's (Sofas).

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

	S	O	U	L		
L	E	S	S	E	N	
A	N		E	N	I	D
M	I	L		O	N	E
A	L	E	E		E	N
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		E	A	S	Y	

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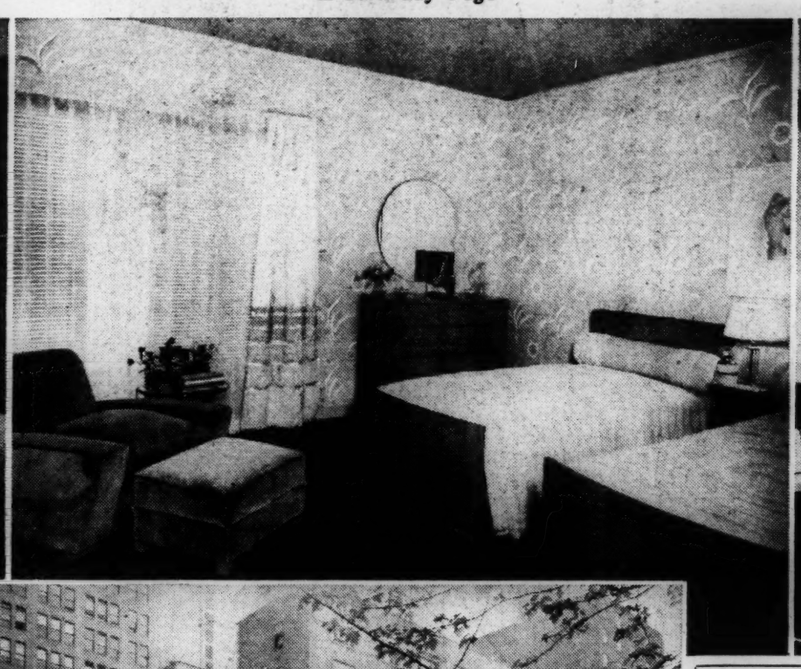

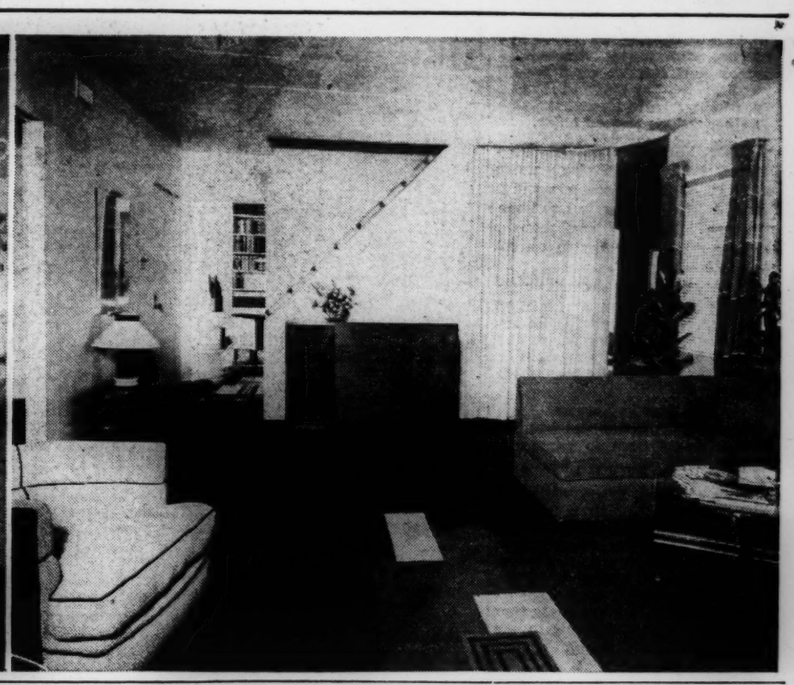

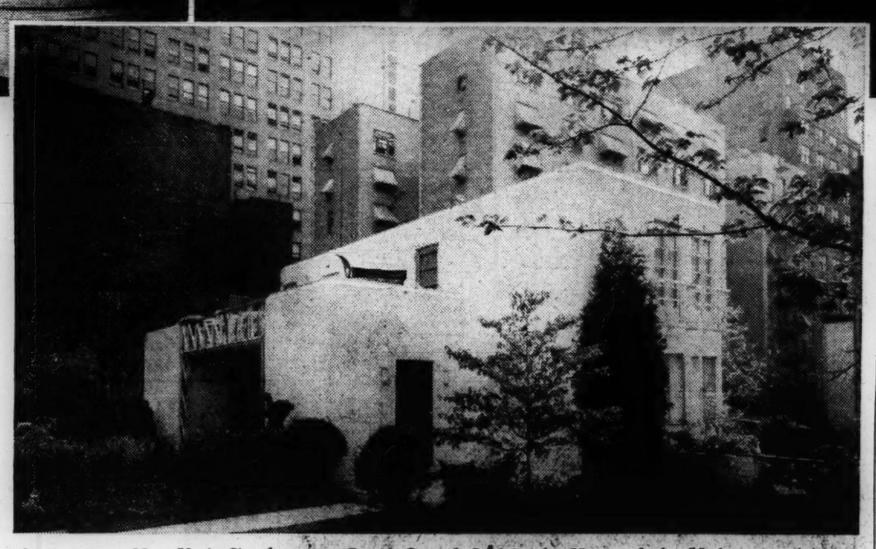

On a vacant New York City lot near Grand Central Station, the House of the Modern Age has been erected temporarily, overshadowed by skyscrapers, to demonstrate the application of sheet steel to home construction. The exterior is shown in the lower view, its finish resembling cement.

The boy's room at the left, the bedroom at the center and the living room at the right are each fully described in the adjoining text.

Semi-Prefabrication Again

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

VERY often it happens that between an idea and its practical realization, a long road stretches. This is proving true of pre-fabricated steel houses. Workable as their technique seems, they have nevertheless failed to go into construction on their sites with as much ease as predicated by logic. Every new step, then, along the path leading to fulfillment is an event, like man's closer approach to the summit of Mt. Everest or a more extended non-stop flight.

Moreover, it means much to civilization that the high promise held out for easily constructed homes should become a fact. This promise seems to make reasonable our belief in the speedy evolution of types which shall cost less than those usually constructed today, even when economy is a factor; requiring little for upkeep; which are immune to insects, cyclones and lightning; which are economically heated and air-conditioned; to which new rooms can be added as need develops; finally, which can be taken apart, shipped to a new community and reassembled without major injury and at moderate cost. So we welcome as another milestone the erection on Park Avenue at 39th Street of the so-called House of the Modern Age, proclaimed as the first two-story, almost-all-steel house ever built.

National Houses, Inc., a merchandising concern devoted to prefabricated buildings, has associated with its enterprises Mr. William Van Alen, an architect with a creative imagination. He designed the Chrysler Building and has applied his inventiveness to some of the Child's restaurants, but so far as we can learn the Park Avenue model home is his first achievement in the field it represents.

No Traditional Framework

As nearly as practicable, the domicile is all-steel. The foundation walls are of waterproofed poured concrete. In them are set the anchor bolts for the wall panels of steel, nine feet high, and four inches thick. Doors and windows, instead of being made as separate units, are stamped into the wall panels. Between inner and outer panels is placed an insulating material, fireproof and a non-conductor of heat and electricity. The panels are locked together and thus form a complete frame, the only frame used.

The floors of the first story are six-inch insulating concrete laid on tamped dirt. On this are two inches of nailing concrete, which may itself serve as a floor finish or as a base for wood, tile, linoleum or what-will-you. The floors of the second story are laid upon the ceiling unit of the ground floor rooms. Both can be painted and the ceiling papered without plastering. With a similar technique, the roof of the house and the ceilings of the top floor are constructed like two phases of one unit. The exterior of the house—the outer surfaces of the steel frame—are covered with a new white finish, a product developed by National Houses in collaboration with du Pont. It is sprayed on with a paint gun and resembles stucco, although it is smoother in its texture.

Mechanisms Abound

Modern houses have been called "machines for living." The mechanization of Mr. Van Alen's home represents the most advanced methods of heating, air-conditioning, lighting and electrical equipment. Interesting in the latter connection is a garbage disintegrator, a special receptacle located in the drain pipe of the kitchen sink, which reduces waste to an odorless pulp that can be flushed out like dish water.

Although this house is an excellent machine, it does not stress in its appearance the functional character of its construction. Mme. Majeska, of Modern Age Furniture Company, who has planned its furnishings, is always aware of the very important fact that the value of economized labor lies in the liberation of thought and energy which results from it. Throughout, Mme. Majeska's appointments underscore the fact that the value of having a convenient house is the chance it supplies to create one that is stimulating.

Numerous features confirm the sense of ease promoted at the threshold. The pleasant proportions of the living room are dominated by a wood-burning fireplace which carries on its chimneybreast a large mirror ready to capture and buffet the sparks and embers which will dance and wisecrack on the hearth. The soft sectional furniture invites cozy groups. The window shelves hold occasional ornaments of distinction. The pleasant color scheme is produced by green-white walls, natural walnut furniture, ombre brown draperies, claret, beige and green upholsteries. All these contentedly grounded on a chocolate rug, with a center plaque of copper-rose, beige, walnut and jade.

Walls of Glass Bricks

Out of this room opens a small library whose outer wall is faced with glass bricks. Their corrugated surfaces deal pleasantly with light and visibility, and because these units are vacuums, they insulate the room against heat and cold. The other walls, of natural sycamore, contrast gently with bookshelves and cabinets of curly maple whose amber tone fades into the ivory of leather that trims a bookcase and a small barrel chair.

The dining room is furnished with blond maple, honey-colored pieces that stand on black linoleum and have peacock-blue leather seats. Walls and ceiling of dull magenta—an unusual and clever color scheme. The doorway is curtained by a new off-white knitted material, which is worth consideration by any decorator, professional or amateur.

Against one wall of the living room the stairwell cuts a swift diagonal swathe, bordered by a dainty baluster of chromium rails and grass balls. Ascending these stairs one turns into the master bedroom, whose silvery harewood furniture is dainty on a powder-blue rug. Wall paper has a ground of dusty pink on which sprawls a design of leaf sprays and circles in white and silver. The bedspreads, bolsters and vanity pouf are made of oyster-white celanese satin, appliquéd with fur cloth.

Photo Murals Here

The boy's room is unusually felicitous, for although it is young and masculine it does not go out of its way, as so many boys' rooms unfortunately do, to look hard and crude. Above the bed, at its head and side, are photographic murals, which present, against skies foamy with clouds, great aeroplanes, winging their way swiftly into the room. The lemon-yellow of the walls and ceiling, the yellow-ribbed cotton on the couch, the copper-rose ground of the rug broken into by a motif in silver and yellow, all play up to the black and white of the aerial scene. This scheme demonstrates the great decorative value of black, and the right of boys to dramatic beauty.

A guest room in peacock, henna, warm yellow and white; a bathroom with dark blue walls of processed fabric, a blue tile floor and chromium fittings; closets admirably arranged and beautified by Hammacher, Schlemmer and Co. complete the second floor. A patio at the entrance and a red-tiled terrace on the top-floor level are appropriately equipped with water-resistant furniture and fabrics.

The house stands on a lot owned and lent by the Bowery Savings Bank. An admission of ten cents is charged for the benefit of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, and the venture is sponsored by a committee headed by Mrs. E. Marshall Field. From nine-thirty A. M. to ten o'clock P. M. during which hours the house is open for inspection, a continuous stream of visitors gives proof of the interest felt by the public in low-cost houses of agreeable mein. The price of the building is quoted by National Houses Inc, at somewhat less than $10,000.

A Deserted Homestead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Waverly, Mass.

ANTIQUES are not my hobby. If they were, I should have found my Utopia scarcely two weeks ago. Indeed, I should very likely still be there.

But with other interests demanding attention, I was forced to make a cursory examination. Even that, short as it was, fired my imagination.

I have been in deserted homes before, have even probed for things that would reveal somewhat of the lives of those who had gone. But this old New England home was as rich in antiques as the Gobi Desert was to the pioneer paleontologist.

The Advancing Woodland

It stood, blackened and roof-weary, in the midst of encroaching gray birches. The single doorstep was worn smooth by many feet. The door led into a short hall from which, to the right, extended the living room. In the latter I discovered a three-legged De Witt Clinton stove, and marveled at the perfect fit of the covers and the lack of rust. Beside it, in a niche in the wall, was a large boiler. Overhead were several rows of hooks protruding from the ceiling.

In the next room, seemingly a combined washroom and kitchen, were three enormous copper kettles sunk in masonry, with a large firegrate in their midst. Here, I imagined, the New England housewife of yesterday fought the endless battle with dirt.

Diagonally across was the kitchen sink, with a single brass pipe protruding from below. Near the top of the pipe was a small petcock. Sometime, the cool, clear water of a near-by spring must have run there continuously. Over the sink, in a hanger, sat a kerosene lamp, its now tarnished reflector pointing downward.

I moved on into the next room. A shelf in the corner bore the teeth marks of a porcupine in his endless search for salt. In a closet close by I discovered two poke bonnets and a silk topper. Surprising enough, the moths had done very little damage. While holding them, I couldn't help wondering about some little face that those bonnets had framed.

From the house, out into the blacksmith shop. There I discovered a forge, even a pail of coal beside it. All about were pieces of iron, horse shoes, ox shoes, iron tires. There were tools for handling hot metal, a large anvil, a geared vise that moved forward and back in a vertical bite. Above the bench were various-sized awls, punches, drills and hammers.

I fought off the desire to linger and went to another shop beyond the end of the house. The large door rolled back noisily, as if warning of an intrusion. This was the carpenter shop. It looked as if the owner had left it only yesterday. I picked my way among the chaos of shavings, and odds and ends of wood, to the bench. Here in panoramic fashion were awls, chisels, screwdrivers, brads, punches and files. Beyond, block planes, professionally resting on their sides.

A Draw Shave Bench

On the floor, half buried in shavings, was an instrument that resembled a de-legged saw horse. It had a clawlike piece of iron connected with a foot pedal. The operator apparently sat on one end, clamped his work under the claw, and used the draw-knife.

Over the bench and along the ceiling was a maze of belts and wheels. Tracing these back I discovered a vaporized-kerosene steam engine. It was carefully incased, apparently in fine condition, and had provided the motive power for the lathes, circular saws and grinding wheels. On a shelf near by were perfect wooden forms for ox shoes, the metal results of which I had seen in the blacksmith shop.

From the carpenter shop I went over to take a hasty look at the barn. Here, close to the big door, I discovered a sling to hold oxen in for shoeing. On three sides were rollers, with removable two-foot spokes. The forward roller was a winch for drawing a stubborn ox into the contraption. The side rollers, with the wide leather bellygirt, raised his feet from the floor.

In a deserted stall were three ox yokes in perfect condition, and an old-time home-made drag. Shoved back in a corner was a mowing machine, with its cutter bar and gearing behind the wheels. The seat was apparently made from half of a wooden mixing bowl.

Reaching the gate, and pausing to draw the three bars behind me, I thought how splendid an exhibit that independent farm would make, and what an opportunity it was for the real antique enthusiast—but what a mess to transport.

C. W. W.

Furniture, Its Story and Use

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many books that have appeared on the subjects of furniture and decoration, it might seem that all needed help was available for those who would learn of these matters through reading. Writers have considered furniture historically, with scholarly elucidation of the development of styles and of the minute details that mark each phase in a single country or in several countries. This has come to be the expected approach when a new book is announced, so commonly has it been followed.

Decoration of the home—which means the manner of making rooms attractive through giving pleasing shapes and colors and materials to things used in it—seems to have been treated in books more by viewing the past than by thinking of the present. This would not be expected, when one notices the number of interior decorators engaged in business in all cities of considerable size. To be sure, there is much very lively and practical writing in current periodicals, but of late timely books that survey the subject broadly, as a basis for working out details of practice, I have noticed very few.

Now there has been published The Book of Furniture and Decoration, Period and Modern, by Joseph Aronson; Crown Publishers, New York; the price, $2.75. The author has the advantage of an architect's attitude, in giving us a brief, yet an essentially full, summary of the style development in southern Europe and England from Gothic times to the present. He has made this freshly interesting, with enough evidences of inter-relation of several countries to show the progress of fashions from one to another. Usually this was northerly, as new ideas originated on Mediterranean shores or were derived from Greek and Roman remains, but an exception was Gothic architecture which may have appeared first in Normandy.

Architectural progress is of very fundamental importance, for on its forms and the interiors it produces depend all that has to do with what we have come to term "decoration." To ornament or to embellish is strictly what the word stands for, but American usage has made it cover whatever has to do with furnishing homes attractively. So the first part of this book which is given over to "Development of Decoration," is made up of chapters that a few years ago would have been designated "Development of Furniture Design."

As Mr. Aronson's plan is to give in major space the factual basis of interior decoration, this section surveys rather rapidly, yet with balanced discernment, the four or five centuries that we are concerned with in this connection. Naturally, much of what is known of Greek and Roman types is included, since they inspired, first, the Renaissance; later, the designers of late 18th century and of Napoleon. This section is uncommonly readable and reveals the author's sense of proportion by avoiding minutiae that might becloud rather than clarify.

Materials which the present-day interior decorator finds available are given attention in another series of chapters, which again are factual. Many developments in the single field of woods, for example, immeasurably enrich present possibilities for furnishing rooms, as compared with varieties available fifty years ago. Synthetic materials, novel weaves, plate glass, various metals, growing plants, pictures, sculpture, purely ornamental objects—all these and others are described and their possible functions commented on with clearness and understanding.

Room planning and arrangement makes the real objective of this volume, and takes the final portion. Considering that in practice this actually includes all the activities of the professional, the space given to it seems small. Still, the author's purpose seems to be the production of an introductory book, that is sound; makes furnishings of all sorts a live and entertaining subject; the wise tasteful use of them a pleasant task; the story of past fashions animated with personalities as well as with notable historic events and changes.

Although this book may meet the desires of many readers regarding the subjects treated, it seems more likely to arouse interest for a further knowledge about nearly every topic, so ingratiatingly is it written. "Furniture and decoration, period and modern" is a phrase that touches nearly every aspect of man's attempts, through all centuries and countries, to bring beauty into the common things which surround him. Here we find noticed a few of those aspects. They are rich in their implications, for those who are eager for acquaintance with the profound pleasures which are to be found in the world of decorative arts of the present and the past.

C. G. B.

A Modern Persian Fabric

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FOR homes which do not have much pattern in their interior furnishings, Persian homespun fabrics can add much to the interest and decorative value. Hand woven and block printed homespuns known as Persian "Karbaz," are now being made in different sizes and shapes so that they can be used for square table coverings, for table scarfs, for hangings on the wall, for bed spreads and couch covers.

The designs, done in rich colors, are in some cases copies of famous Persian rugs and old fabrics. Others are inspired by them. They range from small pieces only a foot square to large ones 52 inches square. There are rectangular pieces with pictorial designs in reds, blues and browns against a soft tan background, and are fringed at both ends, appropriate for long tables or for certain walls.

Hangings having designs found in antique prayer rugs come as large as one yard by four feet and fit nicely over a desk or a large radio. The designs of bedspreads are usually of a floral character and also come from old Persian rugs.

It is interesting to hear how these homespun fabrics are made. We are told that the peasants of Iran (formerly Persia) first spin the thread and then weave the fabric on small hand looms, just as they did it centuries ago. The fabric is then dipped in a solution to soften it before blocking. To make the colors fast, they are applied separately by hand and the fabric is boiled between each application. Vegetable dyes from three to seven years of age are used in the printing.

After all the pattern has been printed on the fabric, the material is boiled in the juice of pomegranate rind, which brings out the rich colors. It then leaves the peasants' hands and is ready for the market, to add its artistic quality to western homes.

Fine Examples of Eighteenth Century French Arts Are Found Among the Treasures of a Collection in the Capital City of New South Wales, Australia.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

AMONG the objects of art in the collection of Mr. Miller Stokes of this city, there are in the French group the examples of bronze and porcelain which are pictured here. All these have attributions associating them with royalty, the Sèvres vase and its ormolu candelabra at the left, above, being one of a pair that once belonged to Marie Antoinette. They are made of the famous soft paste and are tinted in delicate rose and have jeweled decorations surrounding the scenic panels. At the right is one of a pair of large apple-green Sèvres vases made for Louis XVI, and exquisitely painted with historical groups. These also are in perfect condition.

A work to which association with Louis XIV is attributed, is the bronze statuette of this monarch also pictured here. It bears the inscription, "Girardon, 1680," and is a miniature of the heroic size statue of the King that was erected in Paris, where it stood until the Revolution. Then it was thrown down and melted by the populace. Girardon executed a great number of works for this King, mostly for the royal palaces and gardens but in part for churches and other public buildings.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

APU 206

SHE is waiting for me in the courtyard below. She has traveled 32,815 miles, and now, so far as I am concerned, will travel only nine miles more. Her clock has stopped—prophetically—at one minute to four. When I have finished this article, I shall leave the office, drive her for the last time through the traffic of Islington and past the Downs of Hackney, to a garage near Epping Forest. When I leave that garage, it will be in another car, black, sleek, streamlined, shining, with a narrow band of red running round her. That will be at four o'clock, for that is the hour when the insurance company has arranged for the transfer of my policy to be made.

* * *

APU 206 is not what I should call a handsome car. She is inclined to be dumpy and snub-nosed. Generous in the manufacture of carbon monoxide, she discharges it with a fine impartiality both into the roadway and among her passengers. Nevertheless, she travels well, and takes a keen interest in her work. In the thirty odd thousand miles that I have driven her, she has traveled into many different places—over the Grampians, down into the valleys of Cornwall, along the Essex flats, through the roaring traffic of London. But her engine has not been "bored" once since she left the workshop for the first time. Friends of mine who have been given lifts in her say that she is a literary car, reminding them of many great passages in the classics. The one they quote most frequently is that in which Shakespeare's Macbeth inquires: "Whence is that knocking?"

* * *

SHE IS A car of many memories. She has parked outside innumerable theaters; though in the main a law-abiding vehicle, she has on occasion left the beaten track, as when, for example, she bumped and scrambled for four miles along the Ridgeway which, years before Julius Caesar landed in Britain, was a general thoroughfare, but is now only a green ribbon across the Berkshire Downs; balanced precariously on a quartet of trestles, she has swung out daringly above the Humber on that useful, but rather hair-raising, ferry at Hull which cuts out so many miles from the journey between London and Scarborough. It was APU 206 in which I drove out of the great city of London to the still greater city where I was married; and it was APU 206 again which I backed into one of the deepest ditches I ever saw near East Grinstead. APU 206 was the first car of mine to leave England, for she went to Scotland, and she was the first to cross the sea, for she was ferried to Skye.

* * *

"WON'T YOU BE sorry to part with her?" The interruption comes from over my shoulder. Swinging round in my chair, I am inclined to be puzzled, for this aspect of the matter had not as yet presented itself to me.

"No, I don't think so," I eventually reply.

"Like the Athenians, you are always looking for some new thing?"

"On the contrary. I am like Goldsmith's Mr. Hardcastle. I am fond of old clothes, old plays, old books, old friends—"

"And old jokes, too," says my interrupter, holding up the first pages of my typescript with a flourish.

I pass the unworthy observation by without comment.

"But you really ought to have some sort of feeling for this car of yours," my friend continues. "Why, the thing is almost alive. It moves more swiftly than a horse. It roars louder than a lion."

* * *

"THAT IS PRECISELY it. The car has enough of the qualities of a living thing to make you expect it to have them all. Those that it lacks are the most valuable, and that is the trouble."

"Such as?"

"It has no power of recovery. Drive a car to the last drop of petrol, and it stops. But, when Ivanhoe seems utterly and absolutely beaten, he can still come forward and defeat Bois-Guilbert. This capacity for surpassing itself a car does not possess. It does not possess it, because it cannot think. But still, in a way, I like it. There have been good times, and jolly evenings, and fine runs, and adventurous journeys."

I look down on her from the window for the last time.

"But I look forward to still finer runs and still more adventurous journeys in the new one."

HAROLD HOBSON

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HARMEN GERRITSZ VAN RIJN, *by Rembrandt* (1606-1689); *In The Art Institute of Chicago*

AMONG the treasures of The Art Institute of Chicago are three paintings by Rembrandt, of which the one here illustrated was painted about the year 1630, when he was 24 years old. Even at this early date the promise of his unusual accomplishments can be easily discerned; and comparing it with his masterpiece, "Young Girl at an Open Half-Door," previously illustrated on this page, we see his major interests clearly defined—his intense love of light and shadow, the richness as well as the sobriety of his color,—the solidity of the forms on which the soft light plays, and the luminosity and depth of the rich shadows.

Rembrandt's father, who was a miller, posed for this picture, and it is doubtless a likeness; but painted more for the young Rembrandt's own study and amusement than for commemorative purposes. The old man would never appear in public in a steel gorget; and probably the plumed hat, the other details of his costume and the gold chain were not at all indicative of his station in life. Rembrandt was never able to resist buying beautiful things that happened to strike his fancy, and indeed this habit was largely responsible for the poverty of his later days. Silks, satins of gorgeous hue, furs, armor, richly decorated swords, carved crystal goblets, all appeared in his pictures during the period of his greatest financial success; for he had the means to buy these things and justified their purchase by including them in his pictures, persuading himself that they were a necessity.

Of course, the play of light and shade and color on beautiful objects gives a richness of effect which is handsome and satisfying, but actually only a small part of Rembrandt's achievement depended upon the use of colorful or elaborate accessories. He could and did send a sparkling ray of light into a dusty corner, shattering the darkness and stimulating our imagination to follow its path.

No matter how small his canvases may be, they are full of atmosphere and the freedom of space—never cramped and bound.

In this picture, the position of the black-cloaked, black-hatted figure is nobly conceived. The model himself was not imposing, but by a fine sweep of contour the painter was able to endow his subject with a certain majesty of pose in keeping with the somber splendor of the costume. And, although the painter loved every line of the elaborate gold chain, and every rivet in the gleaming steel gorget, it is the face, after all, a little tired and worn, but self-possessed and valiant, that dominates the picture. It is this keenness of discrimination that made Rembrandt great,—the unerring, almost instinctive sense of what should be emphasized and what subordinated.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

[This is the twenty-fifth and last of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

To a Gloucester Artist

You loved the azure of an August day.
Feeling its touch upon your hands and eyes,
You merged the wind, the sun, and warmth of skies
Into your canvas, that such blue might stay.

Beyond the cliffs you heard a sea gull cry.
You watched its graceful curves against the light;
And now it wings its way with magic flight
Across your painting where the clouds sail by.

You saw the waves with restless motion ride
Along an endless mile of hard, white sand—
With sweep of brush, and magic of your hand,
You caught and stayed the swiftness of the tide!

MARJORIE SCHEUER

A Jewel in an Emerald Setting

THE French officer was extremely friendly and told me much that was interesting about Morocco. He was one of Lyautey's men, loud in praises of the great administrator's achievements, and said to me: "The greatest privilege I ever had was to serve under him; he has made this country prosperous; railways and roads were his creation and towns sprang up beneath his wizard touch; great in war, he was yet greater in peace, and everyone, even the Moors, loved him."

At length we climbed the Jebilet or foothills, and, the summit reached, caught a first glimpse of the snow-clad peaks of the Atlas Mountains; peaks so high and so distant, with such a mysterious mingling of snow and cloud, that it seemed like a vision. And down below in the centre of a vast plain the garden city of Marrakesh, surrounded by palms and dominated by the slender minaret of the Kutubia, lay like a jewel in an emerald setting. . . .

Then there are the gardens of the Sultan where every kind of fruit tree flourishes. Orange trees, lemon trees, vines (oh, the great purple grapes of Marrakesh!), olives and pomegranates. In the centre is a large pool, where one hears a sound to make the fisherman's heart rejoice, the continual plop, plop of rising fish, while in the background rising up far above the trees the great snow-clad peaks of the High Atlas can be seen on a clear day. The suks, too, are extremely attractive; the long, shady intricate lanes, where the shopkeepers sit over such romantic wares as silver daggers, long Arab guns, embroidery, rugs, and massive silver ornaments. . . .

Of all the cities of Morocco, Fez, the Northern Moslem capital, is the most mysterious and the most typically Moorish. . . . No traveler should fail to see this wonder of the East, set in a Western land, which seems to contain within its walls all that is most beautiful in Islam. Of all the places I have ever visited it amazed me most, and I could not have believed it possible that such a city still existed in this fast-changing world. As you enter through the gates of Fez centuries seem to roll away, and you are transported back into the past with a suddenness and completeness that is quite overwhelming. . . .

Sunlight is ruthlessly excluded from the streets and the general appearance of the place is very different to that of the coastal towns, which are so dazzlingly white, or to that of the southern cities, which are so warm a red. It is only in the vivid blues and greens, sometimes seen in the tiles ornamenting fountain, gate and minaret, that relief is to be found, and these certainly in contrast to the general greyness prevailing seem curiously bright. And over everything there is something of an air of decay, as though this place of magic and mystery had fallen on evil days. It is difficult to understand why people capable of producing buildings of such astonishing beauty should let them literally fall to pieces before their eyes, and the French deserve the gratitude of the world for what they have done in the way of maintenance and repair.

The contrast between Fez and Marrakesh is extraordinary. The one pure Moorish, beautiful, cold and gloomy; the other African, full of light and warmth as though inviting lovers to its gardens. I know well which is the most beautiful of the two cities and I know equally well in which I would rather live.—CAPTAIN F. H. MELLOR, in "Quest Romantic." (London: Selwyn & Blount.)

Mental States and Healing Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE method employed in Christian Science healing is entirely spiritual; it is not the agency of mere belief, faith, or suggestion. It demands far more than belief and faith, and is the very antipode of mental suggestion. Healing results in Christian Science through spiritual understanding, the true apprehension of God as the only Life and Mind, of man as the spiritual reflection of this divine Principle, and of the universe as indestructible, perfect, spiritual. Until this apprehension dawns on human thought there is no infallible basis for scientific healing. That is to say, we suffer because of ignorance of God and His relationship to man, and Christian Science is here to enlighten human consciousness, and in this way reduce human misery until all error disappears.

God is the perfect and only creator, the one primal cause without a second or equal, and everything evolved by Him is indestructible and perfect. The man of God's creating is the conscious expression of eternal Life, and is therefore incapable of suffering or discord. He is mental, spiritual, and is in no sense evolved from materiality nor dependent upon materiality for being or expression. Moreover, he abides in a spiritual universe, controlled by spiritual laws, wherein there are no accidents, mistakes, deformities, friction, or depreciation. It is the apprehension of these facts and their practical application which heals the sick and all manner of discord in Christian Science. To gain this apprehension is to follow Paul's admonition (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

These statements being true, whence are sin, sickness, misery, failure, and death? Who made them, and why do they persistently haunt the steps of mankind? These are fair questions in the face of material sense testimony, and Christian Science has a logical answer for all of them. Evil and error have no creator, but only appear as a mirage, illusion, and are wholly without a real cause, law, or influence. They are the erring concepts of mortal mind, a false sense of life and reality. Since God is the only real Mind and is immortal, mortal mind is an impossible and unreal concept. To mortal mind, the material senses, sin and suffering seem to be true, but when the ideas of omniscient Truth are discerned, sin and suffering begin to lose their foothold in human consciousness. On page 209 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "It is the mortal belief which makes the body discordant and diseased in proportion as ignorance, *fear*, or human will governs mortals." Ignorance, fear, and human will are mental states, false ones, to be sure, and Christian Science restores health and harmony to human sense by combating and effectually removing these mental illusions.

Christian Science shows that our mental states are outlined in bodily results; that discordant material thinking results in inharmony, while spiritual thinking produces health and harmony. Thus we must be diligent in guarding our mental home, and see to it that no erroneous suggestions take root there, suggestions of fear, sin, unkindness, and ungodliness. These may be kept out of consciousness by actively expressing spiritual intuitions, ideas of love, trust, wisdom, and goodness. The ideal man always dwells in a state of perfect safety, and in proportion as we imbibe the ideas of eternal Truth we realize and rejoice in this ever-available protection. Erroneous impressions of evil, of terrifying diseases, sorrow, or persistent limitation, may be effectively dealt with and overcome by applying the rule of health and harmony in Christian Science, and then the false beliefs and pictures of error will begin to fade from individual consciousness until they finally disappear.

In Isaiah we read (26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." Here is the whole secret of the scientific results wrought by Christian Science. Christian Scientists, by keeping their thought fixed on God, are able to experience divine preservation, peace, and harmony, and to assist in bringing continual satisfaction to their loved ones and friends. Health, harmony, happiness, useful activity, success, are within the reach of all who will begin to use their mental capacities in constructive spiritual activity; and this has been made possible by Christian Science through an understandable, practical knowledge of immutable Principle. In this way we comply with the following instruction of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 428): "We must realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Old Garden

DISTURB not this sleep of afternoon
With loud step;
Let not voice be raised against
This warm somnolence—
This patch-quilt of petunias:
The purple, the violet, magenta, white
(never the reds),
The multiplex lavenders, ranging to white
In these beds;
Touch not the carved columns of phlox
Smothering the sun-dial
That tells no hour in this shade;
Touch not the bright fire of marigolds,
Sweet Williams, clove pinks, columbine,
Nor the flame-blossomed castor vine;
Disturb not the great golden bees in the sage—
Go quietly down the moss-plated flagged
walks,
Go breathlessly among these still ranks,
And close after you quietly the gate.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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"CHRIST JESUS"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

Etats de pensée et Pouvoir guérisseur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA METHODE de guérison qu'emploie la Science Chrétienne est entièrement spirituelle: il ne s'agit pas de suggestion, d'une simple croyance ou d'une foi aveugle. Cette méthode exige beaucoup plus que la croyance et la foi; d'autre part, elle est l'opposé même de la suggestion mentale. En Science Chrétienne, la guérison est due à l'intelligence spirituelle, à la vraie compréhension de Dieu comme seule Vie, unique Entendement; de l'homme en tant que réflexion spirituelle du divin Principe; et de l'univers comme étant indestructible, parfait, spirituel. Jusqu'à l'heure où cette compréhension se fait jour dans la pensée humaine, l'homme n'a pas de base infaillible pour la guérison scientifique. Ceci revient à dire que nous souffrons par ignorance —ignorance concernant Dieu et Sa relation à l'homme; or la Science Chrétienne est là pour éclairer la conscience humaine et diminuer ainsi nos misères jusqu'à ce que toute erreur disparaisse.

Dieu est le créateur unique et parfait, la cause première dont rien n'approche, que rien n'égale; et tout ce qui procède de Dieu est non seulement parfait mais indestructible. Étant l'expression consciente de la Vie éternelle, l'homme créé par Dieu ne saurait manifester la souffrance ou l'inharmonie. Cet homme-là est mental, spirituel; il ne procède aucunement de la matérialité dont ne dépendent ni son être ni son expression. En outre, il demeure dans un univers spirituel, régi par des lois spirituelles et ne comportant rien qui ressemble aux accidents, aux erreurs, à la difformité, aux frottements, à la dépréciation. Comprendre ces faits, les appliquer dans la pratique, voilà ce qui en Science Chrétienne guérit les malades et corrige les discordances de tout genre. Parvenir à cette intelligence, c'est suivre le conseil que Paul adressait aux Philippiens (2:5): "Ayez les mêmes sentiments que Jésus-Christ a eus."

Telle étant la situation véritable, d'où viennent le péché, la maladie, la misère, les échecs et la mort? Qui les a créés, et pourquoi s'attachent-ils avec persistance aux pas des humains? Vu le témoignage des sens matériels, ces questions sont légitimes, et la Science Chrétienne a pour chacune d'elles une réponse logique. L'erreur et le mal n'ont pas de créateur; ils apparaissent seulement comme un mirage, une illusion; ils sont tout à fait dépourvus de cause, de loi ou d'influence réelles. Ils représentent les concepts erronés de l'entendement mortel, un faux sens de la vie et de la réalité. Puisque Dieu est immortel, puisqu'Il constitue le seul Entendement véritable, l'entendement mortel est un concept impossible autant qu'irréel. Pour cet entendement illusoire, les sens matériels, le péché, la souffrance, paraissent vrais; mais quand l'homme discerne les idées de la Vérité omnisciente, le péché et la douleur commencent à perdre dans sa conscience leur point d'appui. A la page 209 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "C'est la croyance mortelle qui rend le corps discordant et malade dans la mesure où l'ignorance, *la crainte*, ou la volonté humaine gouverne les mortels." L'ignorance, la crainte, la volonté humaine, sont des états de pensée qui sont assurément faux; aussi la Science Chrétienne rend-elle au sens humain la santé et l'harmonie en combattant et en écartant d'une manière effective ces illusions mentales.

La Science Chrétienne montre que nos états de pensée s'enregistrent pour ainsi dire sur le corps; qu'un penser matériel discordant entraîne l'inharmonie, tandis que le penser spirituel produit l'harmonie et la santé. Nous devons donc protéger avec soin notre demeure mentale, et veiller à ce que n'y prenne racine aucune suggestion erronée—suggestions de crainte, de péché, de malveillance, de caractéristiques dissemblables à Dieu. Ces choses-là peuvent être exclues de la conscience par l'expression active des intuitions spirituelles, par des idées d'amour, de confiance, de bonté, de sagesse. L'homme idéal demeure toujours dans un état de sécurité parfaite; et dans la mesure où nous nous assimilons les idées de la Vérité éternelle, nous réalisons avec joie cette protection toujours accessible. Les impressions erronées qui représentent le mal, quelque maladie terrifiante, le chagrin ou les limitations opiniâtres, peuvent être non seulement affrontées mais vaincues si le disciple applique la règle de la santé et de l'harmonie en Science Chrétienne; alors les fausses croyances et les tableaux de l'erreur commenceront à s'effacer et finalement disparaîtront de la conscience humaine.

Nous lisons dans Ésaïe (26:3): "A celui dont le cœur est ferme tu assures la paix, une paix parfaite, parce qu'il se confie en toi." Voilà le secret des résultats scientifiques obtenus par la Science Chrétienne. En s'attachant à Dieu dans leurs pensées, les Scientistes Chrétiens peuvent goûter la protection divine, la paix, l'harmonie; ils sont en outre capables d'aider leurs amis et d'autres personnes en leur faisant connaître ce qui satisfait continuellement. La santé, l'harmonie, le bonheur, l'activité productive, le succès, sont à la portée de tous les humains qui veulent bien faire usage de leurs capacités mentales dans des voies spirituelles constructives; c'est en effet ce que la Science Chrétienne rend possible par la connaissance raisonnée et pratique du Principe immuable. De cette manière, les disciples se conforment aux instructions suivantes, données par Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 428): "Nous devons réaliser que la puissance mentale peut contrebalancer les fausses conceptions humaines et les remplacer par la vie qui est spirituelle, non matérielle."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Sister to Summer

SISTER to summer is the south wind
Wandering in along the path of day—
And all the opening wonder that was spring
Has long since yielded to the beckoning hand,
The whisper of the song along the sky.
The cup the flower lifts to drink the rain
Is deep with colors spilled from summer's store,
Is languid with the music of the trees—
And where the mystery of waters shines
The south wind builds a crystal stair
In the silent and unperished loom
Of pine and sun and river foam.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Reforms Are Proposed In Democratic System

(Continued from Page 1)

and Republicans alike finding it necessary to work in this way.

How would it be possible to remedy these two fundamental defects of the American system,—pressure groups, and spoils politics? They exist under our present Constitution and indeed they are to some degree created by it.

It is interesting to notice, and it may be significant, that the British system in which the Prime Minister has the right to call a general election when he loses his hold over his party majority in the House of Commons is comparatively free both of pressure politics and the spoils system

This is to an almost equal degree true in the great federal Dominions whose problems are much like our own, that is, Canada and Australia. Why? The answer is to be found partly, of course, in the tradition of politics under the parliamentary system, but that system has itself been created since two great principles were recognized in the British system.

The Change in Britain

A little over 100 years ago British politics were as corrupt as our own or more so. Patronage was the regular method of filling offices. The change occurred after the right of the Prime Minister to call a general election became indisputable and after the principle of collective ministerial responsibility had established itself in the early part of Victoria's reign. That seems to me to be a fact worth the notice of students of politics.

Today, pressure groups cannot operate effectively on members of the House of Commons since it is the Ministry which makes all the fundamental decisions as to legislative policy. The discipline of the British party system backed by the threat of dissolution and general election are all the weapons that the Prime Minister needs.

Would it not seem reasonable, therefore, to give the President the right to appeal to the country at any time during his term that seemed wise to him?

Would be Hard Discipline

It is a very strong disciplinary measure of party control. But in my opinion, representative responsibility today can only be effectively enforced through a disciplined and united party. The other system, practiced in France, permits "passing the buck" too easily.

This disciplinary measure in the hands of the President would permit dispensing with patronage and the establishment of a real civil service throughout the entire government. Its use should be limited, in order to prevent its abuse, by two restrictions;

(1) It ought to be available to the President only once during his four-year term of office, and the terms of the lower House of Congress should be made concurrent with his own,—that is for four years. The newly elected legislators would serve out the term of the old legislators only.

(2) After a general election, the President's right of veto should lapse so that he would have to take whatever judgment the country made in the election.

The President's Powers

The President in the words of the Constitution is given "the executive power of the United States of America." Under that power he appoints all the high officials of the Federal Government and they are responsible to him for the execution of their duties. His power of removal a limited only by the necessity of showing cause. That makes him a very powerful executive leader; but he is more.

He is, of course, under the custom of our Constitution also held responsible for a legislative program. In the previous section, I have suggested a method by which he might become a more effective and more responsible party leader of Congress. He should expect such a system to evolve toward having members of his Cabinet or their subordinates explain his policies to either or both Houses. Certainly, Congress ought to be more closely associated with the drafting of bills by the administration.

Broader Veto Power

One simple change in our Constitution, which I understand Governor Landon has advocated, and which has certainly commanded the widespread support of political scientists, is to give the President the right to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

This is a suggestion that I have been making for many years and I think it would tremendously improve the protection of the country against pressure groups.

The one danger in its use is that Congress would put all the burden of unpopular decisions upon the President. I should like to add, therefore, a protective amendment to the following effect:

After the original budget had been passed by Congress—and I should prefer that it be subject to increases only by the lower House—any additional appropriation made by Congress must be accompanied by tax measures raising adequate revenue to provide for their payment.

Would Keep Purse Strings Tighter

This would have, I think, the effect of making Congress less eager to vote special favors out of the public treasury since it would at the same time involve the imposition of taxes that would be unpopular. Without some such fundamental reform, I do not see how we can get an effective budgetary system, and that is, of course, the basis of good government.

The administrative reorganization of the national government does not depend upon a constitutional amendment, but it can scarcely be done effectively unless the President is freed of dependence upon patronage, and has at his disposal the hold over Congress that would be given him by the power to call a general election.

Nothing in our whole system is more remarkable than the power that is at present exercised by the courts in the United States heading up in the Supreme Court of the United States. The nine justices of the latter body constitute the only faculty in the world that is legally infallible on questions of economics as well as sociology and politics.

The Minimum Wage Decision

Even in the most conservative circles the recent decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the Minimum Wage law in the state of New York was hailed with alarm. By one of the five to four decisions which are growing increasingly common, the Supreme Court of the United States withheld from the states the power which it had previously refused to allow to the Federal Government.

In spite of the solemn professions of the majority of the Court that it is applying only the express language of the Constitution, the layman rightly wonders at a division of opinion in which three and sometimes four members of the most conservatively selected body in the world differ with the majority as to the meaning of the Constitution.

I should suggest a possible curb which would, I think, prevent the Court's acting as a censor without taking away from it its necessary role as umpire of the federal system and protector of the liberties of the people.

Two Remedies Proposed

Two remedies are available and neither of them seems to me to be very radical.

(I) I should like to see the court required to give advisory opinions in the way that the Supreme Court of Canada is required to give them on request from the Government there. This practice is not unknown in the states of our union; it exists, for example, in both Maine and Massachusetts, and in at least a half dozen other states though it is not always carried out to the degree that it is in Canada.

Such a step would have some notable advantages: (A) It would make the law certain and (B) do away with the vast amount of litigation in the lower courts at present so pleasing to the lawyers.

If the law has become so uncertain that one must wait years after its passage to know whether one is justified in disobeying it, it becomes a travesty of its own self.

Why Not Two Thirds Rule?

(II) In the second place, it seems to me entirely suitable that the opinion on which rests the greatest issues of social and economic policy in the United States should not be that of a single judge, as it often is at present.

Would it not be wiser to require something approaching a two-thirds majority at least of the court, and perhaps even seven out of nine judges, to set aside a law solemnly enacted by the Congress and signed by the President of the United States?

In cases of clear abuse of power, the court could still restrain both the executive and the legislature, and there is no danger that a court would not command a sufficient majority in such instances. If we retain our present practice, we tend to undermine the sense of security in the law, and this raises doubts in the minds of thinking citizens as to the true nature of our Constitution itself.

It is unwise to have the court put in the position of an oracle or of a censor. The damage to the prestige of the court itself might well be fatal in the long run.

Taxpayers May Awaken

I should hope myself, ultimately, in addition to these proposed reforms, to redraw the powers existing in the dofferent units of government in a more fundamental and intelligent way. Regions like New England constitute a more effective unit for satisfactory government today than do single states whose boundary lines are increasingly useless.

The suggestions that I have made for changes in our Constitution to meet modern needs do not touch either its spirit or the fundamental things for which its framers fought. Indeed, I should be willing to argue, and I think with good authority, that the kind of system I am suggesting today would not only more nearly meet the need of the present, but is more nearly what the great founders of our own system had in mind in their gathering in Philadelphia in the face of such great discouragement in 1787.

It may be that no reform of our system is possible along such sweeping lines, but if the taxpayers of this country ever become sufficiently aroused to the inherent defects of the governmental machinery, they may find methods of organization which will accomplish what the men of 1787 were able to do for their own day, and will re-launch a Constitution equipped for its modern voyage.

Playroom Has No War Atmosphere

Robert E. Coates — Playroom for Children on the Liner Queen Mary

Child Travelers Have Fun Without Guns on Queen Mary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Visitors on board the steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star Line, stop short at the entrance to the children's playroom. It's such a gay modern scene with so conspicuous an absence of all the trinkets of soldierdom—toyland going down to the sea without a gun.

After half an hour in this nursery, or rather these nurseries, since there are three of them, one hears enough shouts of approval from the youngsters to conclude that the artist knew children well enough to know what they like. Believing that peace—not war—dictates the fashions for childhood, George Ramon, Hungarian designer of this floating toyland, decided to keep the militaristic influence out.

To make sure this policy was effective, he provided enough facilities for active play to prevent the juvenile voyager from becoming bored. He omitted soldiers, tanks and toy guns.

In Place of Guns

Instead, he had installed miniature trains, tunnels, sliding chutes, a "movie" projector to be run by the children, a doll's house, and aeroplane which flies along a special air route, book-filled shelves and other things for light-hearted enjoyment.

It was explained that Mr. Ramon, who has traveled extensively in Europe, had seen so much unrest that he decided to do his part toward the control of unfriendly disturbances where they are supposed to begin—in the nursery. Accordingly, all three playrooms on cabin, tourist and third-class levels are equipped with new examples of peacetime invention.

The steps leading up to the sliding chute, which are marked, perhaps very wisely, "For Children Only," introduce boys and girls to one of the most popular pastimes the playroom affords.

Like Toy Telephone

They slide down underneath a gay procession of painted bears and monkeys, while explorations beneath the chute bring them into three caves, one of which has a toy telephone which, apparently, few children fail to test.

In the tourist playroom is an extensive model railway with double track running around three sides of the room. The effect of train travel is made more realistic by signal boxes, signals, stations, freight sheds, tunnels and a modern locomotive for switching.

Pencil drawings on the walls of the playroom are accomplished by the youngsters themselves with one proviso—the art work is never permanent. The fact that the walls are washable removes one more "don't" as far as the younger passengers are concerned and also preserves the surface for future experiments. Overhead, the ceiling presents a jolly sky with a man-in-the-moon, twinkling stars and a glowing sun to help in the universal game of "Let's Pretend."

Roman Catholics Offer Hitler Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

egate of the Vatican was at the conference at Fulda.

This new action is clearly dictated by the Vatican's interpretation of what is happening in Spain and the appeal is given a strong nationalist bias by its emphasis upon the ominous danger of "World Bolshevism" which "strives with demoniacal directness of aim and determination to advance from both East and West to catch Germany within its claws."

If Spain is now overrun by Bolshevism, the appeal continues, Europe's fate may not be finally sealed, but it will certainly be gravely endangered, so that the task of the German nation and the Fatherland is obvious. "May our Leader (Hitler) by God's help solve this tremendously difficult task through the unshakeable co-operation of all his countrymen," it pleads.

Church as Strong Rampart

In order to do this latter, it is clear that there must be a compromise in the present strife between the Roman Catholic church and the State. Therefore, the appeal declares, that the timely lesson to be learned from the Spanish peril is "not to fight the belief in God as taught by Christianity, but to recognize unconditionally that this faith is the granite foundation upon which a strong and triumphant rampart against Bolshevism can be built — not fighting against the Roman Catholic church, but peace and co-operation with it so as to overcome the spiritual hypotheses of Bolshevism." For it must be patent that the Bolshevik danger cannot be overcome by guns but by training, and here this church, it adds, can render invaluable service.

Hence the church should be granted the fullest freedom of co-operation in recording the foundations of its faith in the welfare of the German people.

The pastoral appeal to Herr Hitler reopens the controversy between the Roman Catholic church and the State which has remained quiet for some time.

The arrest of various church officers, including priests and nuns, on charges of violating the Reich's foreign exchange regulations and their imprisonment—whatever impression they may have created abroad — are not the main issue. That still remains as an interpretation of Article XXI of the Concordat signed in 1933, namely how is Roman Catholic youth to be trained—through church organizations or through those of national socialism.

Labor's Hard Position

For some time past membership in both the National Socialist Labor Front and in Roman Catholic associations has been forbidden. The result has been that the latter have suffered since to leave the Labor Front is practically synonymous with losing a job and failing to find another. The National Socialist policy converting church schools into secular state schools has also gone very far in many parts of the country. And not a few party men look to the day when denominational schools will be done away with.

The issue which the Roman Catholic church here presents to Reichsführer Hitler is by no means simple for him. Its appeal for national unity on the basis of toleration for Roman Catholicism, so as to present a united front to world bolshevism, is one which must naturally appeal to him, since this is a danger which he constantly declares is the greatest facing the present generation.

It is also clear that this means reckoning the Vatican on the side of any anti-Communist European bloc, which German foreign policy has long been advocating. Especially would the Vatican be willing, it appears, to co-operate with Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany and Poland in the formation of such a bloc.

Party Extremists to Oppose

On the other hand, to adopt such an attitude as the Roman Catholics now advocate would certainly mean the repudiation of much which has already been done in Germany and would also find little sympathy among extremists of the National Socialist Party who see in the Roman Catholic church one of the greatest hindrances to the attainment of the National Socialist ideal which embraces all classes, including religion.

Important Moment

The appeal also comes at an important time, just when final preparations are being made relating to the party program for the coming congress at Nuremberg, which is to be held Sept. 5. On such occasions great proclamations of future policy and Adolf Hitler's speeches certainly have to deal with this new appeal.

It is significant that preferences to this pastoral letter was made some time ago by the Nationale Zeitung of Essen. Gen. Hermann Göring's paper, and that a full description of the letter leads today's issue.

Press Silent

No other German newspaper carries it and up to the present no single line appears in the German press relating to last Sunday's proclamation of the oppositional synod of the German Evangelical church. That proclamation it will be remembered was quite a different kind. It was an indictment against National Socialist philosophy as anti-Christian and a condemnation of state persecution of protestant pastors.

Gallacher 'Disappointed' At U. S. Ban on His Visit

DRUMHELLER, Alta, Aug. 29 (AP)—William Gallacher, Communist member of the British Parliament, told the Canadian Press yesterday he was "greatly disappointed" by United States refusal to permit him to enter the United States because of his political beliefs.

Secretary of State Hull, at Washington, declined yesterday to reconsider the decision refusing Mr. Gallacher a visa and told the American Civil Liberties union that Mr. Gallacher's position "in the international Communist revolutionary movement brings him within the excluding provisions" of the United States immigration law.

The Canadian Press quoted Mr. Gallacher as saying:

"My sisters are married to naturalized citizens of the United States. Further, they are staunch workers of the church and have raised families which are a credit to any country. They have no associations with my political views."

The sisters live in Chicago.

Site of Indian City Visited by De Soto Found by Archaeologists in Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Picks and shovels of Smithsonian archaeologists have uncovered near Troyville, La., what is believed to be the site of the largest "city" east of the Mississippi river when early explorers visited America.

It was the capital of the kingdom of Anilco, seen and reported by Hernando de Soto at the height of its prosperity. From accounts of De Soto's followers, a contemporary historian, Garcilasco the Inca wrote, "Anilco is on the banks of a river wider than the Quadalquiver and has about 400 good houses with a beautiful square in the middle. The dwelling of the cacique is upon an eminence which commands the town."

Four years ago, Winslow M. Walker, member of the bureau of American ethnology, started digging into the mound. He has identified the site as Anilco but finds that the prosperous Indian town of 400 years ago represented only one stage in an occupancy of the mound extending into an unknown antiquity. The original occupants, he found, had been members of an unknown Indian race whose culture resembles that of the mound builders of the Ohio valley.

They had built the foundation of the mound by carrying masses of clay from nearby lowlands in sacks made of skins, tramping down hard each load as it was dumped into place. After a platform a few feet high had been built in this manner, something happened to halt operations. The surface become littered with refuse and a resting period lasted long enough for two small Pecan trees to take root.

Those who next made use of the mound used the pecan stumps as part of a long line of stout posts set up to form a palisade.

Employers Again Seek For College Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — University graduates have regained their pre-eminence in the field of employment, judging from the demand for McGill University graduates during the past few months. Placement of graduates, university officials report, has been very encouraging. The demand for graduates in certain fields could not be filled.

McGill University through a new and vigorous policy will attempt to send out some of the best graduates in its history during the next few years. This objective is being made possible through a far-seeing plan of scholarships and student loan funds, which are being used to bring and keep the best possible university material at McGill.

Fishing Leads in Alaska

Fishing is the most important industry of Alaska.

Fear, Worry and Hate Cause Blindness, Doctor Tells Academy of Optometry

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Hate was described as a cause of temporary blindness yesterday at the close of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Optometry.

Fear, worry and the pangs of conscience also lead frequently to loss of vision, Dr. Lewis H. Kraskin of Washington reported after long research.

Each of these types of blindness was imaginative, he said, resulting not from any physical defect but from a psychic disturbance.

To support his contention, the eye specialist cited several cases from his clinical practice:

A yonu gman, 29, complained that during the last few weeks of school his eyes "went wild" and could not be focused. Physical and optometric examinations revealed no defects. Investigation disclosed he was working under great emotional strain, writing a theological thesis containing material repugnant to his intellectual integrity. His conscience rebelled, and his eyes joined the protest by refusing to function. When the thesis was complete, his eyes returned to normal.

A 17-year-old girl became fearful of going blind because her vision blurred suddenly at times. Investigation showed that the girl hated a certain individual. The hatred caused see him.

Such "emotional illness" induces many less serious complications, Dr. Kraskin added.

Examples, he said, were "headaches, dizziness, squint, vomiting, tics, strain, neuralgia, migraine, and so on."

Single-Tax Proposal Voided in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (AP)—The so-called "single tax initiative," proposed for the California November election, was voided yesterday by a State Supreme Court decision but its sponsors promised a revival of the issue two years from now.

By a vote of 6 to 1, the supreme court held the title of the measure, which would have been proposition No. 1 on the ballots, was "clearly misleading."

Education

Social Graces Observed at Home

Banish Need for Last-Minute Coaching of Small Visitors

California

Dear Parents:

Before we visited some very rich relatives in the next town we four girls were drilled and drilled by our mother upon what to do; what to say, and what was even more important—what not to talk about, until there was created in our youthful minds enough confusion to produce three uneasy, frightened and tongue-tied individuals. Only the kindliness and tact of this wonderful Auntie changed us into three chatty visitors.

As I look back upon those days I realize that my parent was trying to make us put our best foot forward and she never realized how dreadfully she handicapped us, for even in later life the inferiority complexes developed then have had to be fought by each of us through these last fifteen years.

If our mother had only left us with the admonition to have a nice time and enjoy ourselves, our chances for leaving favorable impressions would have been greater. Our modest home was surrounded with kindliness and thoughtfulness of others and from babyhood we had heard only politeness and kind words so there was no need for this last-minute coaching. We would have been a credit to her anywhere if we had been allowed to be ourselves and act naturally.

Of course the contrast, created by these visits were very vivid. Reared in simplicity and in moderate circumstances we were thrust periodically into a society quite foreign to our 10-year-old minds. There we were surrounded with every comfort money could buy. We were waited upon by maids, taken to the Metropolitan Opera on Saturday afternoons, to the Hippodrome and to plays like Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, etc. It was a revelation to us and we were feted and entertained but it is a pity we had been handicapped by those last-minute lectures.

I realize, being the mother of three near this same age, that no parent is perfect and all too easily mistakes are made. I hope I am avoiding a situation of like character for my three. From babyhood I have always introduced them to my company and made them feel a part of the circle. This brief moment was lengthened until they were taking part in making my callers feel at home. At first we held little tea parties and learned the role of hostess as well as visitor. It was fun and through this fun these children were taught quite painlessly the art of entertaining. Now at the ages of nine, ten and twelve they have more elaborate parties and manage the details beautifully. When I entertain they help prepare the refreshments and even meet the guests and I am rather proud of their ease and ability.

Table manners seem to cause trouble in most homes. I stress the grown-up-ness of holding their implements correctly. How nicely it looks to eat with the lips closed, the elbows off of the table, etc. I try to encourage good manners by example and praise. Often lapses are not mentioned but in extreme cases, when everything else seems to fail, I excuse the child from the table.

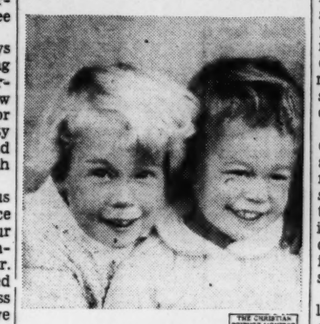
Every parent knows a child is a mimic so should realize that children usually repeat what they hear or see. I believe it is of the utmost importance to watch them while young to see that the habit of good manners is started early. If a child hears, "thank-you," and "please," etc., from cradle days, he will have these words in his vocabulary. Whenever we near a child saying a thoughtless and unmannerly thing we will do well to explain to him why it was tactless and try to make him see how he would feel under similar circumstances. A child must be made to realize that good manners lead to a happier and smoother running life. People like the courteous individuals and shun the brusk remarks of an unkind person. If one wishes to be popular he must have a certain amount of the social graces well at hand. From this angle we can convince the adolescent child to try to respond to our wishes in this matter.

There should be no such thing as "company manners." We should at all times treat our immediate family and close friends with the same care as we use in the presence of strangers. And we will, if we remember that manners at home are invariably manners abroad.

(Mrs.) F. W. R.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor



Two Small Visitors

Music Lovers' Scrapbook

Ohio

Dear Editor:

I was interested in an article of recent date telling of the making of a Monitor Music Scrapbook, and thought perhaps readers of this column might appreciate a suggestion as to another kind of music scrapbook designed to bring out the ingenuity of the student and to stand as a record of his musical activities.

Suppose a certain music class meets once a month to discuss certain topics and "try out" nearly memorized compositions. Since September opens the fall season, the first leaf of the scrapbook is labeled September and decorated with a colorful cut-out appropriate to that month. In the center of the page is a clipping from a local newspaper recording the program prepared by the class.

The next page is devoted to October. Pictures of red leaves and fields of yellow corn make lovely settings for this page. The newspaper account tells of Hallowe'en merriment and its expression in the compositions played. It tells, too, of marionettes staged by two boys whose sister played as a prelude "Marionettes" by John Thompson.

December follows with its account of Christmas carols played and sung, and thereafter certain meetings become the opportunity to study one composer. The chronicler tells of a playlet dealing with events in the life of the master and his composition memorized. This page includes a picture of the master studied.

The above plan resulted in a lovely scrapbook done by a little girl of 11 years of age with the help of her dear mother. It was exhibited before a group of discriminating people and pronounced a remarkable piece of work. Certain pages were illustrated in colors by hand, others included bits of original verse and snatches of celebrated themes.

This book also contained clippings concerning meetings of a local musical society of which this particular student was a member and became the inspiration for similar work in that organization. (Miss) L. H.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A State-Wide Reading Project

Through Extension Plan, Books Reach All South Dakota Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brookings, S. D.

HOME extension groups of South Dakota have broadened their horizon, have become more cognizant of things going on about them in the world of today, have been more satisfied and contented because they have been lifted mentally and spiritually above the humdrum things of everyday life through the home-reading project which has been carried on over a five-year period.

This work was started in 1929 by Mary A. Dolve, who was extension nutritionist at that time, and by Leora J. Lewis, former director of the Free Library Commisson, Pierre, S. D. It has been continued in the last two years by Nora M. Hott, state home demonstration leader, and by Celeste Barnes, director of the Free Library Commission. This project was made possible through the cooperation of the director of the Free Library Commission and through county and city libraries.

Making Books Accessible

Books made accessible to home extension club members. The South Dakota Free Library Commission is a state department financed and managed by the state for the benefit of its people. The department helps with the organization of both town and county libraries and also lends books to any person or group of persons living in South Dakota. The department lends these books in various ways, as follows:

Community or traveling libraries which are sent to small towns or groups of families living in the country; school collections comprised of small groups of books suited for supplementary reading, and individual loans made to anyone who wishes to borrow books for reading or study.

Books are also available through county and city libraries. The county library is a system where books are distributed to every section of a county. The plan provides for a central distributing point, branches and stations in all of the towns and centers in the county, collections in all of the schools and parcel post service for families which cannot conveniently call at the central station or a branch. County libraries in South Dakota are located in Tripp, Hyde, Potter and Buffalo Counties. Most of the towns large enough to support public libraries have them. An interesting development this year in the home extension program is the establishment of community libraries, two of the most noteworthy being at Pringle and at Quinn in the western part of the State.

Project Follows Study

Reading project follows a series of studies. The director of the Free Library Commission has assisted by outlining the project, by preparing subject matter bulletins and by conducting reading training schools in the various counties. These training schools were scheduled through the extension service. Both men and women have taken an active part in the project, and reading aloud at home has been stimulated. The circular for the first year's work was a general one dealing with reading in the home. Books for young people and children were included and books for other members of the family on exploration and travel, human portraits, animal life, poetry, drama and fiction were on the list.

The second year was devoted to the study of the novel. Choosing a novel for study, evaluating a novel and measuring the novel were topics discussed. "Giants in the Earth" by Ole Rolvaag was used to illustrate the study. A list of novels for study by groups is given, and also a list of books about books for use in study.

In the third year, "Knowing America Through Books" was the theme. The list of recent books which interpret Amercia contained drama, poetry, sociology, travel, biography, and fiction.

Dramatized Their Reading

The theme of the fourth year was "Knowing Other Countries Through Books." The list of books included biography, travel, drama and fiction.

The theme for the fifth year was "Knowing Pioneer Life Through Books." During the fifth year it is reported that 18,654 books were read by family groups.

Reading Project Dramatized. Many counties used subjects from the home reading project as special numbers on achievement day programs. Some dramatizations on Rolvaag's "Giants in the Earth" were given. Others had historical pageants based on reading of the year. Deuel County had an episode showing the reading leader seated at a desk receiving the books studied this year. She drops off to sleep and all of the pioneer characters appear in pantomime.

Some striking exhibits on the reading project were shown at achievement days and fairs. One showed a sod house and covered wagon in miniature in front of a large map of the United States. A state-wide map project created greater interest in this project. Famous frontiers were marked on the map in a pictorial fashion and titles of books dealing with pioneer life placed in the various sections.

The reading project for 1936 deals with biography. Since this is Mark Twain's centenary, his life was used as a sample in the study of biography. An unusual amount of interest is shown in biography this year. In studying other people's lives, those of today realize that many human experiences are common to all and that the sacrifices which they are making and the hardships they are enduring have been shared alike by noted people on their road to fame.

In counties with home extension agents, 29 counties with 514 clubs having an enrollment of 8804 are carrying on the reading project. In counties without home agents, 23 counties with 47 clubs having an enrollment of 831 are studying biography.

Circular Outlining the Fourth Year's Work for the Home-Reading Project That Is Being Carried On in South Dakota Through the Co-operation of the Free Library Commission and the State Extension Service

Project in Boy-Guidance

University of Michigan's All-Year Counselor Service as a Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Michigan

IT WAS not a pleasant task confronting the teacher. Ten-year-old Tommy was a problem. He was emotionally unstable, almost slovenly in dress and appearance, he had an unconventional habit of using things not belonging to him. Also he was a poor sport. Of course Miss Adams was aware that the chief source of Tommy's difficulties was in his home and neighborhood environment, but she had been able to do little with that phase of his problem except to recommend him along with his neighborhood and school "gang" to the administration of the University of Michigan Camp for Boys to be included in their year-round experiment in boy-guidance. This she had done, and Tommy had returned in the fall with much better attitudes and behavior.

Lately, however, he had been lapsing into his old techniques, and today he had been insubordinate and sulky. She would have to reprimand him, and tell his counselor who acts as the adviser of Tommy's "gang" and for whom Tommy has the greatest respect and affection. It would hurt Tommy to have the counselor know what he had done, but he was the only person who seemed to be able to keep Tommy from falling completely back into his old habits of living.

The social problem of directing and guiding underprivileged and delinquency risk children, such as Tommy, is becoming increasingly important, in view of the growing national expenditure on crime which today exceeds $13,000,000,000 annually, while the nation spends a frugally scant $4,000,000,000 a year on education. To cope with the problem in a scientific and human way, a year-round project in boy-guidance has been instituted by the University of Michigan through its camp and sociological facilities with the purpose in mind to evolve a program for intelligent direction of underprivileged children which can be adapted to any socially conscious community.

The project was initiated during the summer months with an eight-week stay at the university camp for the 110 Ann Arbor youths, 10 to 15 years of age, who were chosen in natural neighborhood and school groups. Upon being returned to the city again, states Marshall H. Levy, director of the project, the boys, most of whom have delinquency records or are high delinquency risks, have been followed up in their school and neighborhood activities by the same counselors who advised them at camp.

Two-Fold Purpose

Functionally, the project has a twofold purpose, according to the director. First, it is an attempt to bring all the institutions in the community which play upon the lives of the boys into a co-ordinated, integrated whole. This includes the schools, churches, clubs, Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, and other similar organizations. Second, the project is an attempt to evaluate the results of the guidance program in a scientific manner and to establish a definite set of criteria for diagnosis, measuring progress, and future planning. In this work, the director is aided by five counselors, two graduate research workers, and 16 clerical and recreational assistants.

The objectives in the treatment and guidance phase of the program include an effort to direct the personality growth of the boy in relation to his environment by correlating and co-ordinating all the social factors which contribute to his development in such a way that he can get the most out of them. Health education is the essential feature of this part of the program. Cases of malnutrition and undernourishment along with other serious physical defects are given the proper care and attention.

Significant also among these objectives is the emphasis on developing an understanding of the economic set-up and the necessity for giving value received for work and in selling goods. Contiguous with this part of the program is the endeavor to discover and develop latent capacities of a vocational nature, and also to discover and treat particular disabilities.

Another end stressed in this aspect of the project is the intelligent use of leisure time. Through the guidance and advice of the counselors, programs of recreation are planned for each group with special attention given to formulating activities of a social and creative kind. Broadening the perspective of possibilities for spending play time and the development of socially acceptable attitudes in the boys are likewise desirable ends.

Practical Approach

The practical approach to these objectives is taken through programs of athletics of a give and take form, club activities, hikes and excursions, money-raising schemes for the purpose of going on trips, and similar co-operative ventures.

The research work involved in the project is of vital importance in formulating a plan which can be applied to other communities. The work is approached in the case study type of procedure and naturally in its first stages has been of a trial and error method. Gradually, however, scientific data have been accumulated which tend toward more surety and facility in diagnosing, measuring the progress of results, and setting up plans for future utilization.

A battery of questionnaires has been submitted to more than 1300 youths in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, and on the basis of these ratings a control has been selected consisting of boys most like those in the project but of course not having had the camp experience nor the follow-up guidance. Repeat tests are given periodically to the guidance, control, and general groups, and in this way it is believed results can be measured and comparisons drawn between the control and guidance groups as well as between the guidance and general groups. By comparing the latter two it should be possible to learn the average level of boys in the schools and what type of program is needed to meet their problems.

Definite results have already been noted from the program, says Director Levy. Not only are the boys showing marked changes in attitudes, but civic groups, courts, parent-teachers' associations, legal agencies and merchants have evidenced sympathy toward the purpose of the project, and have been actively co-operative in giving expert advice, employment and selling opportunities, materials and transportation.

CLAYTON R. SUTTON

Percussion Bands

Learning to Make Their Noise in Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ALL children—even the tiniest—love to make a noise. In the public elementary schools in England this natural exuberance and spirits has been guided into useful channels by the agency of "percussion bands."

In London there are several hundreds of these bands in existence. The age of the players ranges from 3½ to 7½ years, and their instruments include drums, triangles, tambourines, cymbals and castanets. Other instruments that add to the attraction of the band are Indian bells, rhythm clappers, and shot rattles, the two latter being more suitable for very young performers. The drum is always a favorite, and experience has proved that it is a wise thing to give every child an opportunity at intervals to use the drum sticks.

Although pitch and tune form no part of the work of a percussion band, the children, in the course of rehearsals, do undoubtedly learn a great number of really good tunes. To this extent the band can be said to furnish a musical training to all its members, though not of course to the same degree, as the musical capacities of children vary so much. For the slow child the percussion band has shown itself very successful in making a definite start in musical appreciation, while in time all the children get to love music and all it connotes. The sense of rhythm is instinctive in a young child, and the desire for rhythmic expression finds a congenial and natural outlet in the percussion band.

One definite aspect of the activities of band children is the inculcation of teamwork. The success of the band depends on the alertness of every individual. Children, even those of three years of age, should be trained in quick response and control, and be taught when to start and to stop, as required.

The tiny tots of this age soon find out that it is as interesting to wait for their turn and to do it well, as it is to play all the time. Incidentally, teamwork conduces to co-ordination of thought and physical control.

Loud, soft, quick, slow rhythms are definitely illustrated during the course of the band lessons under a trained conductor. In general, he or she will aim at three things: 1—To demonstrate the character of each instrument; 2—to train the sense of pulse, accent, measure and phrase; 3—and to correlate rhythmical training with the imagination of the children.

The music suitable for percussion bands must be simple in style, and quiet tunes as well as marches and other strongly rhythmical music, should be included in the repertory. Slow music is best postponed until the children are older. Marching with the band is a great joy to the youngsters and the steady pulse which they have learned to keep in the band exercises will help them to keep in time with the music.

The usual outfit for a percussion band of 20 performers comprises three drums, six triangles, four pairs of rhythm clappers, three tambourines, two pairs of cymbals and two bells. Under the London education authority these are obtainable by the teachers as part of the school apparatus.

One result of the development of the movement in the schools has been that a quite substantial supply of literature, scored for different instruments, in colored notes, is available from enterprising publishers. These include miniature suites, French, German, Dutch, Swedish and British nursery rhymes, folk songs and even minuets from Beethoven and Mozart.

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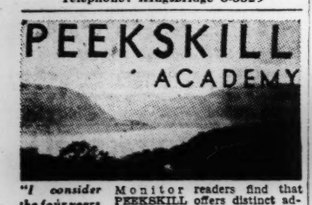
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Jesse Owens Has Signed Pro Contract

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug .29 — Hopkinton's leading dairy man and Boston's premier sports promoter, George V. Brown, has returned from his world travels (the Olympic Games). He arrived home at 5:45 daylight time and was at the Arena three hours later to be greeted royally by the entire staff and frieends.

His impressions and angles were many and interesting, so many in fact that space does not permit recording more than short sentences of the information as repeated in rapid conversation. First, he was amazed at the athletic plant and the handling of the crowds, both at the various stadiums and in the cafés for the noon meals . . . The treatment of the visiting athletes was the finest ever accorde' . . . The Germans fulfilled their pre-Games promises to the letter.

The instance in which the two boxers were sent home was much more scandalous than the Eleanor Holm Jarrett case . . . Brundage did not make all decisions, nor did the A. A. U., since the committees which handled cases were made up of many from the collegiate circles as well . . . agreed that future officials must drop the social in favor of strict business . . . recommended two groups of officials, those for social, without anything to say regarding the athletes, and another to attend to duties entirely . . . would place Gus Kirby in social group.

Having made all Olympic trips in the past several years his information that this group of athletes was the best disciplined of all is important . . . does not exempt newspapermen from partial blame for seeking scandalous news instead of athletic news . . . says Lawson Robertson picked Foy Draper for relay instead of Marty Glickman or Stoller, the Jewish boys, because he thought they would take the turns better . . . but admits "Robbie" made a mistake in not using at least one of them, regardless of world record relay mark . . . says Lu Valle, colored California quartermiler, refused to run in 1600-meter relay in favor of team mate who had not had opportunity to run.

Brown lived in Olympic Village with minor officials and athletes, and says team members resented head officials living at expensive hotels in Berlin and usage of American-made cars . . . Robertson, track coach, really needed a car to attend to his many duties, but had none . . . athletes were assigned to various track meets after Olympics, without individual entry blanks of their own volition . . . Owens was real drawing card of exhibition meets . . . 90,000 viewed British Games . . . Saw Owens's signed contract to Eddie Cantor calling for $40,000.

England has gone in heavily for ice-skating . . . nine all-year-round rinks in operation and an exhibition building to house ice-skating and numerous other sports now under construction costing millions . . . thinks the English have gone a little too far in this respect for financial success to all . . . promoters planning both professional and amateur hockey, the latter players receiving $50 per week and no particular effort being made to conceal the fact.

Despite all he has seen in the past month and more, he was agreeably surprised at the dressed up appearance of the Boston Arena, all completed by Robert F. Murphy, superintendent, and Neil McKinnon, assistant, during absence. Hockey news of local interest should begin now that all hands, Art Ross, C. F. Adams and George V. Brown, are present to begin the annual rental wrangle.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	84	72	.538
Seattle	83	73	.532
San Diego	83	73	.532
Missions	81	75	.519
Oakland	80	76	.513
Los Angeles	78	78	.500
San Francisco	74	82	.474
Sacramento	61	95	.391

Results Aug. 28

San Diego 3, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 5, Missions 3.
San Francisco 11, Portland 9.
Seattle 10, Los Angeles 9.

The first intercollegiate pole vault championship (in 1876) was won by a boy named J. W. Pryor with a leap of 7 ft. 4 in.

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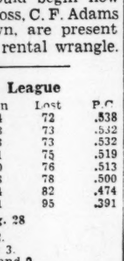

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Defending Women's Doubles Honors

By a Staff Photographer

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Helen Hull Jacobs

These Two Girls Seek Their Fourth National Title at Longwood to Exceed the Best Record of Any Other Women's Doubles Team in That Competition

Longwood Tennis Washed Out

BULLETIN

Irving Wright, president of the Longwood Cricket Club, announced this morning that today's tennis program would be put over to Monday because of the rain. If the players agree the mixed doubles semifinals may be played tomorrow afternoon at no charge to the public, thereby leaving the final for Monday The veteran's final will be played tomorrow.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the national doubles tennis championship for 1936 being decided as this goes to press, there is little left to dwell upon excepting the prospects for next year's Davis Cup competition. Unless new combinations suddenly appear next spring the national doubles have definitely written on the books that the team to represent the United States in the 1937 competition is to be that of the winning pair this afternoon, either Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn or Gene Mako and Don Budge.

These two teams, finalists last year, after coasting rather carelessly in the first two rounds, assumed the serious attitude of the late stages to climax with brilliant semifinal showings yesterday. Budge and Mako left no doubt about their superiority over Frank Parker and Gregory Mangin in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3, and the veteran title defenders, after an unsteady start, disposed of the national clay court champions, Bobby Riggs and Wayne Sabin, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3. Budge and Mako are youngsters and, having already beaten the veterans Allison and Van Ryn several times this season, are pre-match favorites to reverse the result of last year.

Admission Free

Due to the fact that the mixed doubles were started late in the week and did not reach the final today, the eventual victors in the semifinals have agreed to play their final tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, to which the general public will be admitted free of charge. In the quarterfinals today Helen Jacobs and Wilmer Allison faced Alice Marble and Gene Mako, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Budge faced Mrs. Van Ryn and John McDiarmid.

In the women's doubles competition Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan qualified for today's final last Thursday, and yesterday Mrs. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock scored a surprising victory over the foreign seeded team of Sylvia Jung Henrotin of France and Dorothy Andrus of the United States.

The French-American team had done so well all season that it had been placed in the opposite half of the draw to that in which the defending champions, Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan, were placed, and is the only instance in which the officials who made the draw and elected the seeded teams fell down.

Matter of Speculation

The question of whether to place the French-American team or the English-American team of Kay-Stammers and Alice Marble, respectively, swayed in favor of the former. Whether the Misses Stammers and Marble would have succeeded where Dorothy Andrus and Sylvia Henrotin did not, is a matter of speculation now.

Two finals were decided yesterday, with the William J. Clothiers successfully defending their father and son doubles honors by defeating Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, and son, 6—4, 6—4; and the Long Island youngsters, Robert A. Law and Henry H. Daniels, winning the interscholastic doubles from Bud Turner and Eddie Brown, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Yesterday's mixed doubles results met with no upsets, although the No. 3 team of Miss Marble and Mako was forced three sets, 9—7, 5—7, 6—4, to defeat pretty little Jane Stanton and partner, Gregory Mangin.

It may not be surprising, but it certainly is interesting, to see how many of the players, both men and women, are doubling almost to the finals. Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Midge Gladman, is playing in the women's final and the semifinal of the mixed, and her husband, Johnny, is in the men's final. Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Jacobs also play in the women's doubles and the mixed. Don Budge, Gene Mako and Allison, all men's doubles finalists, are partners to girls in the mixed. "May the best players win," would seem to be the rule in the 1936 national doubles. The summary:

Tennis Doubles Championships

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Don Budge, Oakland, Calif. and Gene Mako, Los Angeles defeated Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J. and Gregory Mangin, New York, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3; Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas and John Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Bobby Riggs and Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, Paris, France and Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 8—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Helen Jacobs and Wilmer Allison defeated Dawn Owen and Jacques Brugnon, 6—3, 6—2; Alice Marble and Gene Mako defeated Kay Stammers and Gregory Mangin, 7—9, 7—5, 6—4; Sarah Palfrey Fayban and Don Budge defeated Gracyn Wheeler and Bernard Destremau, 6—0, 6—4; Mrs. John Van Ryn and John McDiarmid defeated Carolin Babcock and Yvon Petra, 6—4, 6—3.

Fathers and Sons' Doubles—Semifinal Round

Dwight F. Davis and son defeated S. P. Hayes and son, 6—3, 6—4; W. J. Clothier and son defeated R. N. Watt and son, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

Final Round

W. J Clothier and son defeated Dwight F. Davis and son, 6—4, 6—4.

Interscholastic Doubles—Final Round

Robert Low and Henry Daniels beat Bud Turner and Edward Brown, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Towns Continues to Win 110-Meter Hurdle Events

OSLO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Forrest Towns, University of Georgia hurdler who was clocked in the phenomenal time of 13.7s for the 110-meter hurdles Aug. 27, won his specialty again yesterday in an international track and field meet.

The Southerner stepped over the sticks in 14.1s seconds to equal the world record he established in winning the Olympic title. O'Conner of Canada was second in 14.7s.

Foy Draper, Southern California sprinter, won the 100-meter dash in 10.6s, while Olen Dawson of Tulsa was timed in 3m. 57.1s for the 1500-meter run, in which he finished second.

Archie Williams, 400-meter Olympic champion from California, won his event in 47.1s., eight-tenths of a second faster than Fritz of Canada, who was runner-up.

Ken Carpenter and Gordon (Slinger) Dunn, one, two in the Olympics, finished in the same order in the discus throw. Carpenter tossed the plate 163 ft. 7½ in. while Dunn got off a throw of 162 ft. Dave Albritton of Ohio State repeated his victory in the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 6¾in.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bill Terry, Giants—His 14th inning pinch single drove in two runs to start winning rally against Pirates.

Lou Gehrig and Johnny Murphy, Yankees—Former hit two homers in doubleheader opener; latter pitched eight-hit ball and drove in five runs with five hits in the nightcap.

Fred Frankhouse, Dodgers and Alex Kampouris, Reds — Former's six-hit pitching took twin bill opener; Kampouris drove in three runs in nightcap.

Earl Caldwell, Browns and Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox—Former allowed six hits in doubleheader first game; Ostermueller pitched five-hit nightcap.

Bucky Walter, Phillies — Shut out Cardinals with six hits.

Frank Demaree, Cubs—Hit homer, triple and three singles, driving in four runs, against Bees.

Luke Appling, White Sox—Had two hits, batting in a run, in 6-5 win over Senators.

Frank Demaree's real first name is Joe.

Clevelander Voted Star Of Olympic Games

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Besides bringing home an assortment of trophies, differences of opinion and the ingredients for an old-fashioned family row over the athletic management, America's returning Olympic forces are pretty well agreed on two topics of debate.

An Associated Press poll of the official party which arrived in the President Roosevelt, comprising more than half the entire Olympic delegation, clearly indicated:

(1) That Germany's extraordinary efficiency, showmanship and mass spectator demonstrations combined to furnish the most striking general feature of the games, and

(2) That the palm for individual achievement, in any sport, unquestionably belong to the great J. C. (Jesse) Owens, winner of four medals.

The poll among nearly 50 leaders and observers revealed Owens as the choice of 21, Jack Lovelock, 1500-meter champion, and Glenn Morris, the decathlon winner, tied for second place with 12 votes apiece. Forrest Towns, high hurdling king, and Jack Medica, 400-meter swimming champion, were the only others picked, each receiving two votes.

The high competitive level reached in most sports on the Olympic program was matched, in the opinion of American leaders, by the spectacular scale upon which Germany conducted the games. In attendance and pageantry, as well as record-smashing performances, the XIth Olympiad marked all-time "highs" in sports.

"Most striking to me was the permanence of the Olympic facilities as well as the planning that made the entire show so magnificent to witness," said Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, vice-president of the American Olympic Committee. "Everything connected with the Olympic setup was built for long-range usefulness."

Although some Americans voiced the view that the games in some respects were "overorganized," lacking flexibility in the handling of unexpected problems, most criticism was directed at the various federations charged with actual conduct of the competition. Loudest of the kickbacks, from the American viewpoint, concerns the boxing, in which the United States failed to lift a single individual championship.

Many of the athletes prepared to leave for their homes as soon as possible after disembarking. Others planned to remain aboard the President Roosevelt until tomorrow. It was not determined how many would accept the week's hospitality offered by the city and remain here until the rest of the Olympians arrive in the Manhattan next Thursday.

A big civic welcome, including a parade up Broadway with ticker tape and all the trimmings, and a reception at the Randall's Island Stadium when medals will be presented to all the Olympians, is planned for next week. A large number of the point winners in track and field are coming in the Manhattan.

The Olympians were bombarded with offers and requests to remain in New York, but most decided to return to their homes almost at once, to prepare for their return to school or business.

Among those remaining, however, was the women's track and field team, which decided to stay here at least until Sept. 3, when a celebration for the entire team is planned. The women's team plans to participate in a meet in Toronto on Sept. 5 to 7, and afterward, Helen Stephens, the Olympic sprint champion, and Dee Boeckmann, the women's coach, intend to visit Washington on Sept. 12.

Chess Play Ends With Honors Tied

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 29 (AP)—Mikhail Botwinnik of Russia and Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba tied yesterday for first honors in the International Chess Masters' tournament at the close of the 15th round contested at University College.

Both leaders drew their games, thereby remaining on even terms with totals of 10—4 to their credit. They will divide the first and second prizes.

Botwinnik went through the tournament without losing once. He won six games and drew eight. Capablanca won seven games, lost one and drew six.

Botwinnik was first to finish with William Winter, the British champion, who, by dint of careful play on the black side of a queen's pawn opening, drew in 37 moves.

Capablanca made a strong bid to gain a point at the expense of E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, who, however, would not be outmaneuvered. The latter lost the exchange, but obtained two pawns in return, after which the Cuban had a hard time to draw in 46 moves.

Dr. Max Euwe of Holland and Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, won their games and moved up to a tie for third place with Reuben Fine of New York. Dr. Euwe defeated Sir George Thomas in 37 moves, and Reshevsky won from Dr. M. Vidmar of Yugoslavia in 35. Summaries follow:

First Board—S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, drew with S. Tartakower, Poland. Second Board—J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, drew with E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany. Third Board—T. H. Tylor, England, adjourned with R. Fine, United States. Fourth Board—Dr. E. Lasker, England, defeated C. H. D. Alexander, England. Fifth Board—M. Botwinnik, Russia, drew with W. Winter, England. Sixth Board—Sir George Thomas, England, lost to Dr. M. Euwe, Holland. Seventh Board—S. Reshevsky, United States, defeated Dr. M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia. Dr. A. Alekhine, France, a bye. The final scores:

Botwinnik, Russia, and Capablanca, Cuba, 10-4; Euwe, Netherlands; Reshevsky, United States, and Fine, United States, 9½-4½; Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, 9-5; Salo Flohr, Czechoslovakia, and Dr. Emanuel Lasker, England, 8½-5½; Dr. Milan Vidmar, Jugoslavia, 6-8; E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, and Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland, 5½-8½; T. H. Tylor, England, 4½-9½; C. H. D. Alexander, England, 3½-10½; Sir George Thomas, England, 3-11; William Winter, England, 2½-11½.

Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals won letters in baseball, basketball, football, track and tennis while attending Carteret (N. J.) high school.

Best Polo Season In Years Opens At Meadow Brook

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)— The first game of the open polo championship between the Greentree and Aurora teams scheduled for today at the Meadowbrook Club, Long Island, was called off on account of rain.

The game will be played tomorrow on International Field, Meadowbrook along with two other first-round matches. The Hurricanes and Old Westbury will play at Bostwick Field and Roslyn will face Texas at Sands Point.

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 29—Ponies and players, who hold practically all of the polo championships of the world, will open one of the finest seasons in many years during the next two weeks on fields about this old-fashioned town.

Ponies that were ridden to victory in the Westchester Cup series, as well as some on the losing side, that won the British championship, also at Hurlingham, and others who took part to a victorious finish in the Olympics, are all included in the group that are listed in the competition at Meadow Brook and Sands Point, including the open championship, the Waterbury Cups and the international battle for the Cup of the Americas.

Season Gets Underway Today

The strings of Michael G. Phipps, John Hay Whitney, Pete Bostwick, Winston Guest and his brother Raymond, and many others of the players in the championships will play a large part in the decision of the successful finalists and the ultimate winners, while the Argentine ponies, brought over by Jack Nelson and his teammates, both of the international team and Old Westbury, are the pick of the South Americans, and also may be counted on to play a brilliant part all the way through the final tests. They have been trained to the minute, and stand out as supreme a collection as has ever been gathered anywhere.

The season gets under way this afternoon, with the use of International Field, groomed like the ponies themselves, for the first time in many months, with the same teams, and all but one of the same players which concluded the season of 1935. Greentree, the champion will ride with the same four as when it won its title, while Aurora, its opponent, still carries three of the team that forced overtime before it succombed a year ago, the only change being at number two, where Robert L. Gerry, Jr. replaces James Mills, who has moved over to Templeton. Both are rated at seven goals, and it would be hard to say which carries the better reputation, dating from schol and college days.

Templeton Is Favorite

Templeton, containing as it does three of the four players which were the defenders of the Westchester Trophy, and three of the holders of the British open title, is naturally the favorite, and has the advantage of having drawn a bye, and will not be seen until the semifinal round matches next Wednesday. But there is nothing so uncertain as polo, and the opening teams, containing as they do many of the highest scorers of the game, such as Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the only 10 goal handicap player of the world, Gerald Balding, the British Internationalist, rated at nine, Elbridge T. Gerry and William Post 2nd, both with eight goal handicaps, might settle the issue as to the ultimate winner in the very first game.

Especial interest will center on the play of Stewart B. Iglehart, the number three of Templeton, whose performances at Hurlingham, both in the Westchester Cup series, and the open championship, led the British Association to assign to him a 10 goal rating. So far no action has been taken to make a similar assignment on this side of the water, but the all round star, as well known in a dozen other sports when a student at St. Paul's School and Yale, may be counted on to do everything in his power to win a similar rating over here, which will largely depend on his play during the coming weeks.

Nelson Leads Field In Open Golf Tournament

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—The Glens Falls open golf tournament became a wide open scramble for $3500 prize money today as a par-busting brigade of 165 linksmen moved into the second 18-hole round paced by 24-year-old Byron Nelson of Ridgewood, N. J.

So closely bunched were the shotmakers that 26 of them were included in the par 72 bracket or lower after a first round that saw regulation figures shattered no less than 18 times—a record for any single round since the event was instituted in 1928.

Nelson bagged six birdies and an eagle in stroking a scintillating 66 in the opening round, placing him three strokes in front of Jimmie Hines of Garden City, L. I., winner here in 1933; slender Paul Runyan of White Plains and Frank D. Ross of Hartford, Conn., erstwhile New England amateur king.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	87	54	.617
St. Paul	76	64	.543
Kansas City	76	64	.543
Indianapolis	73	69	.514
Minneapolis	71	70	.504
Columbus	68	73	.482
Louisville	58	82	.414
Toledo	53	86	.381

Results Aug. 28

St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 8, Minneapolis 4.
Only games.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	89	52	.631
Newark	81	62	.566
Rochester	79	61	.564
Baltimore	75	67	.528
Toronto	71	70	.504
Montreal	64	73	.467
Syracuse	55	89	.382
Albany	52	92	.361

Results Aug. 28

Albany 16, Syracuse 5.
Other games postponed.

Cardinals Drop to Third As Cubs Climb to Second

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three streaks were extended in the National League yesterday, two on the winning side and one in the defeat column. By defeating the Pirates in 14 innings, 7 to 2, the Giants gained their fourteenth straight triumph and held a three-game lead over their closest rival in the tightly contested pennant race. The Cubs captured their sixth straight, beating the Bees, 18 to 3. And the Cardinals absorbed their sixth consecutive setback, this time from the Phillies, 8 to 0.

As a result of these games, the Cubs took over second place in the standing, and the Cards dropped to third. The Bruins are three engagements in back of the Giants and one in front of the Gashouse Gang.

The Cards are in the grip of their most serious mound collapse in years. Even Dizzy Dean is showing signs of overwork as Frankie Frisch struggles to hold his club together. Yesterday, the Cardinal manager started young Henry Pippen, formerly of Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League, in the opening game of the Phillies series. Pippen lasted eight innings, but over that stretch the Phils piled up 14 hits and five runs, more than enough considering the way Bucky Walter was pitching.

Seventeen hits were made by the Phillies in all, each winning player connecting at least once.

Viewing their present pitching situation, it is easy to guess the future success of the Cardinals. Unless two or three good hurlers spring up out of nowhere, Frisch will probably finish the season in his present location. Roy Parmelee is not consistent. George Earnshaw and Flint Rehm have been of little help. Ed Heusser did not come up to Frisch's expectations. And Dizzy Dean is tired. Pippen couldn't have had much on the ball yesterday.

In Pittsburgh, Manager Bill Terry was the hero of the Giants' victory over the Pirates. Bill smashed out a pinch-hit single in the fourteenth inning with the bases loaded, to break up a great hurling duel between Fred Fitzsimmons, his own right-hander, and Waite Hoyt, a veteran, of the Pirates. The Giants went on to score four more runs, but Terry's hit had produced all that were necessary.

The Cubs crushed the Bees under a 21-hit attack to end a Boston winning streak that had reached four games. The Bruins had nine runs before the visitors could get into the scoring column, putting across seven in the first inning and two in the second. Tex Carleton pitched and beat the Bees for the seventh time in eight starts this season.

In a doubleheader at Cincinnati, the Brooklyn Dodgers took the opener, 8 to 1, and the Reds the second, 6 to 4.

The Yankees put on a slugging exhibition in the Stadium yesterday, defeating the Tigers in both ends of a twin bill, 14 to 5 and 19 to 4. The New Yorkers made 14 hits in the first and 17 in the second, which lasted only six and one half innings. Lou Gehrig hit a pair of homers, bringing his total for the season to forty-two. Joe Di Maggio hit his twenty-fourth.

The strange part of the first game was that the Tigers outhit the Yanks, 16 to 14, but scored only five runs. Charley Ruffing gained his eighteenth victory by delivering good ball with the bases occupied. He left 14 Tigers stranded on the bases.

The White Sox jumped up into third place by downing the Senators, 6 to 5. The Red Sox and Browns split a doubleheader at Fenway Park.

Spartanburg Beats Manchester

SPARTANBURG, N. C., Aug. 29 (AP)—Spartanburg, eastern champion, and Los Angeles, western champion, will begin a five-game series here Monday to decide the national junior baseball championship. The Spartanburg American Legion team became the eastern finalist yesterday by defeating the Manchester (N. H.) team, 7 to 3, in the deciding contest of a three-game series. Suvern Wright, the Spartanburg pitcher, held the New Englanders to five hits.

Miss Miley Bows In Golf Semifinal

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 29 (AP)—In two of the hardest-fought matches of the current women's western closed golf tournament Dorothy Traung, of San Francisco, and Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis yesterday won their way to the final of the 36th annual championship, Miss Traung firing a bombshell with her elimination of the defending champion, Marion Miley.

Miss Traung, who had been hard pressed by three 18-year-old youngsters in the first three rounds, found Miss Miley in a poor putting streak, took a one-hole lead on her in the first nine and held grimly to that advantage.

Miss Barrett, continuing the fine play which has seen her gain three easy victories on her way to the semifinals, had a fight on her hands with 17-year-old red-headed Patsy Berg as her opponent, but she had more strokes than Patty could muster, however, and won 2-up, putting the clincher on the match with a birdie four on the 475-yard home hole.

Miss Traung, who has been improving with every match, had a medal of 82 against the 80 Miss Barrett fired, but she seldom missed the openings Marion gave her with poor putting and showed herself the same fine competitor who went to the national finals in 1934 and carried Virginia Van Wie 34 holes before bowing.

Patty held Miss Barrett even for the first six holes, where they were both one over par but began to get the range of her approach shots at the seventh, where she put one dead to the pin for a birdie four, won the next two holes to make the turn three up with an even-par medal of 39 and Patty never could catch her. Miss Berg won the 12th and 13th, Miss Barrett missing a two-footer for a halve on the latter hole, but Patty could get no better than halves on the next three and bowed to Miss Barrett's superlative play on the final hole.

Dartmouth Sophomore Wins Junior Golf Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Bobby Jacobson of Deal, N. J., a sophomore at Dartmouth, won the Metropolitan Junior Golf championship at the Wheatley Hills Club yesterday by defeating Frank Strafaci, the Brooklyn Public Links player who was defending the title, 2 and 1.

Both played sound, steady golf and at no time did either lead by more than two holes. They halved the first 10, going over par only twice. Strafaci won the 11th when the New Jersey youngster hooked into th rough. Jacobson evened the count on the 12th as a strong wind carried Frankie's pitch over the green, then came through with birdies on the next two holes to gain his winning margin. The remaining three holes were halved.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leading hitters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pc
Averill, Indians	122	495	106	190	.384
Gehrig, Yankees	125	470	145	179	.381
Weatherly, Ind's	59	255	51	94	.369
Medwick, Cards	124	511	92	187	.366
Mize, Cards	96	307	63	111	.362
Demaree, Cubs	123	487	78	176	.361

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	42	.661
Cleveland	68	55	.553
Chicago	66	59	.528
Detroit	67	60	.527
Washington	64	61	.512
Boston	62	65	.488
St. Louis	46	79	.368
Philadelphia	45	79	.363

Results Aug. 28

New York 14, Detroit 5.
New York 19, Detroit 4 (7 innings).
St. Louis 8, Boston 1.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 6, Washington 8.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	46	.620
Chicago	73	50	.594
St. Louis	72	51	.585
Pittsburgh	63	61	.508
Boston	57	65	.467
Cincinnati	57	65	.467
Brooklyn	50	72	.410
Philadelpha	42	79	.347

Results Aug. 28

New York 7, Pittsburgh 2 (14 innings).
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 18, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 4.

Cheek Makes Good Boast by Winning Trapshoot Prize

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—B. F. Cheek, 59-year-old garage owner and auto mechanic from Clinton, Ind., made good a boast yesterday and won the Grand American Handicap, highest prize in the trapshooting world, in his first attempt in the annual classic.

The gray-haired sharpshooter defeated 25-year-old Herbert Bush of Eaton, Ill., another garage owner and auto mechanic, in a 100-target shoot-off. E. L. Buchwalter, Springfield, Ohio, printer, went out of the shoot-off on the first 25 after the trio had tied with 98 out of 100.

Both Buchwalter and Bush tied up in the shoot-off before several thousand galleryites. Buchwalter missed his 25th target in the shoot-off, and went out.

Both the others went "straight" through the first shootoff event. Bush and Cheek each broke 24 of the second event and 22 of the third. Then the Hoosier cracked 23 of the last 25 while his youthful foe got but 22.

Three years ago Cheek's son H. L. Cheek, won the "champion of champions" shoot here, and this year his dad "just came along to show the boy how to do a little shooting."

"I'll win the Grand American," Cheek told his son as they started for Vandalia, and he did just that in the longest shootoff ever required for the big classic. His victory was worth more than $1,000 in prize money.

J. H. Hinklin of Marion, Ohio, landed in the fourth spot all by himself, being the lone marksman to turn in a 97, while five gunners tied for fifth and were forced to shoot off for the next five places.

Hale C. Jones, the "champion of champions" from East Alton, Ill., one of those in the five-way tie, shunned the shoot-off and automatically took the ninth spot. Fifth place went to H. H. Smith of Troy, Ohio, who defeated all others in the first 25-targets of the extra event.

Al Simmons says he made all of his 253 hits in 1925 with the same bat. The big stick became flat on one side from constant use.

Where to Dine

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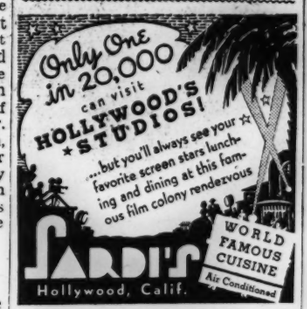

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Business and Industry • # Will Railroads Press Suit Against ICC on Low Fares—Now? • Commerce and Finance

Broad Expansion In Trade Fields And Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Cash gains in many fields of commerce and agriculture were recorded today by government and private agencies.

The current business picture, including bright forecasts, covered such activities as farming, building, transportation and industrial production.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States called attention to increases during July and August in carloadings, industrial production, employment, use of electric energy, construction and excise tax receipts.

Savings Up Sharply

"All of the evidence does not reflect solely increased spending, either," said the Chamber's review, adding that during the first half of 1936 depositors in mutual savings banks increased by 300,000. The total in July stood at, it said 14,340,000, topping the 1929 figures by 20 per cent.

The Labor Department, in a survey covering 759 cities, reported July building was greater by 2½ per cent than that of the previous month, while the estimated cost of new homes moved up 13.7 per cent. Compared with July, 1935, the number of permits for home construction was up 90 per cent, and the estimated cost up 182.2 per cent. For the first seven months of 1936 the number of home building permits increased 101.3 per cent over the same period in 1935.

Farmers' Have More Money

Agriculture Department figures indicated the drought had put more money into the farmers' pockets during July and stepped up the prices received for their products during August.

While thousands of farmers were in distress because of ruined crops, the figures showed cash income from July farm marketings at $711,000,000, as compared with $582,000,000 the previous month and $451,000,000 a year ago. Officials reported July farm income the best since 1929 and noted that cash to farmers during the first seven months of the year was $4,024,000,000, the best for any similar period since 1930.

While this farm trend was described as "characteristic under a drought situation," the department statisticians predicted the rest of the year would show larger monthly cash incomes than in 1935. This forecast was based on indicated "strong consumer demand," and "continuance of heavy livestock marketings."

Another sharp advance was reported by the association of American railroads. Operating revenues of 113 lines were shown to have increased 27.4 per cent in July as compared with the same month in 1935. Revenues for last month were $339,571,951, while in the same period last year the total was $226,583,197.

Loan Association Finds Federal Plan Decided Advantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Applied to a savings and loan association, the Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage system is just about what the association makes it," according to Herman L. Reis, president of the West Side Federal Savings and Loan Association, in the current issue of the Insured Mortgage Portfolio. Mr. Reis says that the insured mortgage plan has worked so well for his organization that it is being used in all upper-percentage loans.

"With nearly 500 loans, totaling approximately $2,000,000, insured by the Federal Housing Administration, we in our institution have made the plan mean the difference between going somewhere and sitting disconsolately at home," says Mr. Reis, who continues:

"Association officials who open their minds, look for good in the Federal Housing Administration program, and seek to see just how it can be advantageously adapted to their own operations may be pleasantly surprised—as were we.

"Our entire lending operation, as a result of the Federal Housing Administration program, comes closer to fitting the pocketbook of the borrower than ever before. Proof: We have only one delinquency, if it can be called that."

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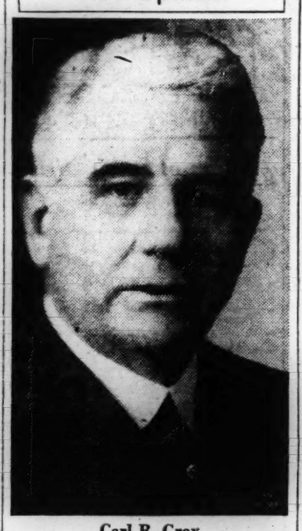
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20

Rail Optimist



Carl R. Gray
President of Union Pacific Railroad System

Retail Trade Rise Resumes; Follows A Two Weeks' Lag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail distribution displayed greater strength during the past week, following a two weeks' lag, as new merchandise offerings attracted attention, Dun & Bradstreet reports. Wholesale markets were quiter though, after a buying wave that persisted nearly a month. Volume, however, was only slightly below the highest for the season.

"Recovering from the lag of the two weeks preceding, retail demand turned stronger," states the report. "Displays of fresh Fall merchandise were the center of interest, except in cities where the continued hot weather cleared the remnants of Summer goods.

"The requirements of school and college students helped to swell the sales total for the week, but most of the enlarged volume was built by August promotional events. Furniture, floor-coverings, and house-furnishings moved out more rapidly, and further gains were reported in sales of fur garments. Cloth coats, dresses, hosiery, millinery, and shoes were more sought that a week earlier.

"More comfortable shopping weather, except in districts where the heat wave lingered, enabled an increase of 2 to 5 per cent to be reported by most cities from the distributive totals of the week preceding. In spite of the further decline in many of the drought-affected areas, retail sales for the country, as a whole, were estimated at 12 to 15 per cent larger than the corresponding 1935 volume.

"For the chief geographical divisions, percentage gains over a year ago were as follows: New England, 10 to 15; East, 8 to 12; Middle West, 12 to 18; South, 15 to 25; Northwest, 10 to 16; Southwest, 15 to 20; and Pacific coast, 15 to 18.

"Buying in wholesale markets," continues the report, "was adjusted to the gait expected after the accelerated pace prevailing since late in July, but slowness appeared in only a few branches. Covering of Fall merchandise requirements apparently is far from being completed, as orders and advance commitments increased over the comparative 1935 week in a range of 10 to as high as 45 per cent in some lines, with the general average estimated at 18 to 22 per cent."

Securities Bought On Greater Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A greater demand for securities during 1935 is indicated by the purchases of leading United States insurance companies. The increase was more than 25 per cent compared with the 1934 figure, according to Poor's 1936 edition of Insurance Company Purchases and Sales. Approximately $3,875,000,000 of securities were purchased by 840 insurance companies during 1935, against $3,097,000,000 in 1934.

Securities valued at more than $1,500,000,000 were purchased by three of the largest life insurance companies during 1935. The largest individual buyer was the Equitable Life Assurance Society with 1935 security investments aggregating $722,957,265 as against $395,945,792 in 1934. The second largest buyer was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with purchases of $572,567,964 as compared with a 1934 total of $337,602,704. The Prudential Life Insurance Company, which added securities costing $354,287,897 to its portfolio in 1935, bought $301,364,111 in 1934.

Wool Textile Production In Greece Shows Increase

WASHINGTON — Woolen textile industry in Greece has made notable progress in the past four years, due in part to import quota restrictions put in effect in 1928, a Commerce Department report from Athens reveals.

Total production of woolen fabrics increased from less than 4 million yards in 1931 to 6.5 million yards in 1935, statistics show. At the beginning of this year, the total number of looms in operation in woolen textile mills throughout the country was approximately 1360, compared with 933 in 1928, an increase of 45 per cent.

Although there is a growing local woolen yarn spinning industry, Greece is dependent to a large degree upon imports for the requirements of her woolen textile industry, according to the report.

Cocoa Seat More Valuable

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Cocoa Exchange seat was sold for $2500, an increase of $350 over the last previous price paid. Commodity circles here attributed the increase to the recent activity in cocoa trading.

Roads May Tap Big Market With Low Fare Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Association of American Railroads reported today that Class I railroads of the country netted nearly two and a half times as much in July of this year as they had in the same month a year ago.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railroad statistics of the eastern railroads, now being made public, indicate that the restoration of the pre-war basic two-cent mile passenger fare, inaugurated by the Interstate Commerce Commission June 1 regardless of protests of the leading eastern railroads, is a success.

Two months' operations of the new rates are available for analysis. They show these percentage gains in passenger revenues, compared with the like months of 1935, for the roads affected:

	Per Cent Increase June, 1936 over June, 1935	July, 1936 over July, 1935
New Haven	1.4	16.3
Pennsylvania	6.6	..
New York Central	11.2	20
Baltimore & Ohio	16.7	22.3
All eastern roads	7.1	19.4

These figures represent passenger revenue, not passenger traffic. But although actual traffic figures are not yet obtainable, the revenue increases obviously indicate that heavier traffic increases must have been between 50 and 100 per cent, since the basic rate of two cents in effect during June and July of this year is only slightly more than half the 3.6-cent rate in effect in the similar two months of 1935.

The eastern roads' results are a sharp improvement over expectations. The more optimistic prophets anticipated that, although a sharp increase in traffic would result, it would probably be insufficient for a good many months to offset the cut in unit price of rail travel. Indeed, the pessimists predicted that the cut would be "disastrous."

Opinions differ as to whether performance of the new rates for the first two months is likely to prove better or worse than later performances. Some observers consider that a windfall of novelty riding has come to the roads in the beginning which may not be continued. It was said, for example, that the long queues at the Grand Central ticket offices in New York city in the first week of June were made up in considerable part of persons who had postponed earlier trips to take advantage of the new fares.

Predominant opinion, however, is that the results to date are only a beginning. President Carl Gray of the Union Pacific, in announcing the 48 per cent increase in its 1936 summer passenger revenues, said that the new low rates had uncovered "an almost inexhaustible market." The general impression appears to be that the reduction has inaugurated a new era in American railroad passenger traffic history, in which the long decline in passenger travel from 47,000,000,000 miles in 1920 to 16,000,000,000 miles in 1933 will be reversed.

Suit Against ICC

This favorable result has started speculation as to the fate of the suit instituted by 23 eastern railroads to set aside the Interstate Commerce Commission's order. While the roads' legal departments have been pushing this suit, their traffic departments have been advertising the new low rates. Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the stoutest opponents of the new rate, has been also one of its most conspicuous advertisers.

While the principal legal assertion of the roads, that the new rate would in effect hurt their business has been pretty effectively disposed of, they also charge that the Commission has no right to interfere in their management to the extent of initiating such basic decisions, for the results of which they are financially responsible. Critics point out, however, that the roads have not objected to increases similarly inaugurated.

In case the roads should win their suit on this point, it is not expected that the 3.6-cent fare would be reinstated, because of the position taken by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which has stood out for the 2-cent fare. B. & O. need only, in such case, apply to the Commission for permission to continue the 2-cent fare, to force the other roads, except the New Haven, to continue it for competitive reasons.

Sources of Traffic

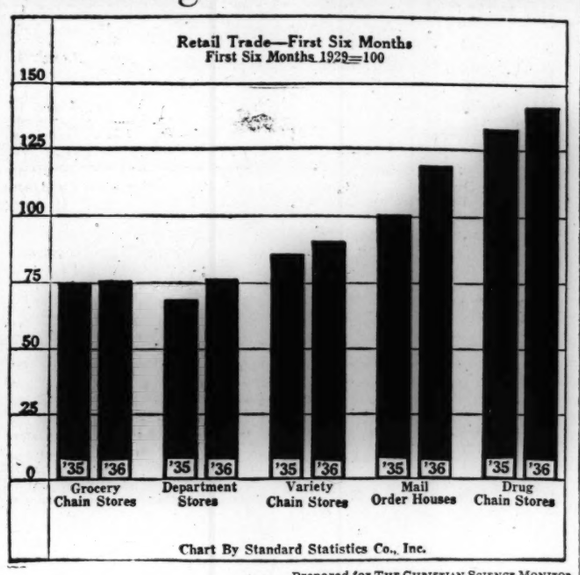
The sources of the new passenger traffic are of course uncertain. It does appear, however, that a part of it has been wrested by the new rates from the bus companies. Despite skillful management and extremely well-designed equipment, the latter have not been able to compete with the rails on the basis of speed or comfort, their principal inducement being price. A general rate cut was made by the bus companies with the inauguration of the rail fare cut, but it was not apparently sufficient to hold the customers, for the bus companies are now considering further fare reductions.

The price factor may be seen by the following comparison of rates between New York and certain principal points:

	Former Rail Coach Fare	Former Bus Fare	New Rail Fare	New Bus Fare
Boston	8.26	3.50	4.58	3.00
Buffalo		9.00	8.95	6.15
Albany		3.15	2.84	2.75
Chicago	32.70	14.00	18.16	12.95
Philadelphia	3.24	2.00	1.83	1.50
St. Louis		16.00	21.04	15.50
Washington		4.50	4.53	3.75

Railroad sources estimate bus traffic losses as high as 30 per cent since June 1, but Greyhound Bus officials say that traffic has actually increased, though admitting that revenues have fallen off. The buses have felt the new competition most keenly on the daylight runs, where the traveler's cash saving on the cheaper transportation bulks smaller than on the long hauls.

Retail Trade Outlook Continues Promising for Most Divisions



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the second half of the year, despite certain potentially adverse factors, the outlook for the majority of the divisions of retail trade continues promising. Indicative of potential purchasing power, factory employment in May was 5.4 per cent greater than in May, 1935, while pay rolls during the month were 15.6 per cent larger than a year ago. Both indexes, moreover, were the highest for any month since October, 1930.

Rural purchasing power is also larger. Despite the drought, farm income should equal at least that of 1935, and with the general farm indebtedness reduced, a larger buying power exists. Furthermore, during July and August the gradual spending of bonus funds will help to swell the volumes of department, apparel and general merchandise stores and mail-order concerns.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

During the past three months the gold held by the Bank of England has increased from £204,000,000 to £243,000,000. This increase has gone a long way to sooth the fears of those who looked for an increase in interest rates and an end of cheap money. The trouble was caused in part by the French crisis, which provoked a flight of capital to London to be held there on deposit with the joint stock banks or hoarded in British currency notes. From the middle of last year to March of this, the British note circulation was practically constant at around £400,000,000. In April of this year a rapid expansion set in, and by August 5 the volume in circulation had increased by 13 per cent to £454,000,000, an all-time record. The further progress of our economic recovery naturally played some part in this expansion, but probably a larger part was attributable to the French demand for a refuge.

The British Exchange Equalisation Account supported the franc-sterling exchange rate by buying francs as they were offered, converted them into gold at the Banque de France. To buy the francs the account got rid of Treasury Bills, so that when the transaction was complete, the Account held gold in Paris instead of Bills in London. The British joint-stock banks had their deposits increased by French panic money, their cash depleted by withdrawals for hoarding. The Bank of England found note circulation higher, had to hold more gold as note reserve (since the Bank is required by law to hold £1 gold against every £1 increase in note circulation over the fiduciary issue of £260,000,000, backed by government securities). The note circulation began to increase at the end of March, but the Bank did not speed up its gold buying until early in June. During this period therefore the banks found their proportion of reserve to deposits decreasing; the Money Market found a larger volume of Treasury Bills issues on tender, subscribed for them only at rising discount rates. The Treasury Bill tender rate increased from 10s. 6d per cent at the beginning of May to 18s. 1.04d per cent on June 10th. The effect of purchases of gold by the Exchange Account was thus to make money conditions more stringent.

Bank Buys Gold

In June the bank started to buy gold on a substantial scale, until by August 5, while the note circulation had increased further to £454 millions, gold holdings had jumped £35 miions to £243 millions, bankers' deposits at the Bank—were up from £86.5 millions on June 10th to £92.7 millions, Treasury Bill tender rate was down again to 10s 6.35d per cent. One sign of the easiness of the money position now is that recent new capital issues have been heavily oversubscribed.

The main reason for the Bank's action was doubtless to prevent any monetary tightness, but a contributory reason may have been the desire of the Exchange Account to sell some of its gold, lay up more sterling assets with which to protect the exchanges when the franc gets into its anticipated serious difficulities in the fall. It is an interesting detail of the bookkeeping between the Account and the Bank that while the Account pays current market price for its gold the Bank, even when it purchases from the Account, can only pay the statitory price of 84s 10d per fine ounce. Thus on every sale of gold to the Bank at the present time, the Account has to write up a loss of some 60 per cent of the amount paid when it bought its gold.

Some time ago I referred in this column to the change made by the joint-stock banks in the use of their funds during the past few years. Like the American banking system, our banks have been loaded up with securities, have a much smaller percentage of their deposits advanced to industry (40 per cent at the beginning of this year compared with 55 per cent before the depression).

There is still no sign of any substantial improvement in this position, in spite of the considerable increase in bank deposits during the past twelve months, and the more rapid increase of business activity in the year ended June 1936 than in the previous year. A variety of reasons are given for the persistent stickiness of advances through four years of recovery. As the financial position of companies improves with the first stages of recovery it is natural for them to pay off bank loans; and with the rapid rise in security prices it is tempting to sell securities rather than to borrow from banks.

A feature of the present recovery has been the growth of instalment finance houses, and the increased competition with which banks are faced from insurance companies wanting to lend money on short term, principally on mortgages, which is not bankers' business in England.

Growth of large financial concerns by consolidation of smaller companies tends to cut down the field for bankers' advances, and may even produce in England some of the difficulties which were experienced in America when companies with large liquid resources start to lend on the stock exchange.

Services May Be Cut

Whatever the reasons for the present restriction in the outlet for bank advances, the banks are fearing that they may be permanent, that one of their most profitable businesses may not grow to its old proportions, and that in consequence either depositors will have to pay a charge for the services which they have come to expect from the banks for nothing, or else the banks will have to curtail the services.

Evidence of the progress of our recovery can be seen in the unemployment figures, which, for the last day of count, July 20th, fell to 1,652,072, the lowest figure since early in 1930. The number in employment on the same day was estimated at 10,895,000. It seems reasonable to believe that in the prosperous South East of England unemployment cannot fall much lower, and that the majority of the unemployment which remains is concentrated in the depressed export industries. For them, an increase in export trade is the only hope, and they may get some benefit from the recent Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement. According to this agreement, the Soviet is to buy £10 millions worth of British goods within the next year; is to issue sterling notes at par carrying 5½ per cent interest, payable at par in five years. The British Government will guarantee principal and interest of these notes, and will dispose of them in the market. It is anticipated that so good a security will be taken up eagerly at a premium of up to 15 per cent, which will be pocketed by the Government by way of insurance premium on the risk of a Soviet default.

This is a small enough risk to take in the case of the Soviet, since she has an excellent business record, and is a gold-producing country. But as a model for other schemes, which are being suggested, it is somewhat disturbing, since it tends to divert the world's trade into still more rigid bi-lateral channels, encourages clearing agreements at the expense of others. There is no evidence in this agreement of a general willingness on our part to take the goods of foreigners in payment for their debts, whether for current trade or for interest on past loans. It is true that during recent months imports have been increasing faster than our exports, but it is still our professed policy to cut down imports, particularly of agricultural products, as fast as possible. If we are determined to pursue this policy, that all our export credits will only act to increase employment, increase our exports of manufactures, without a corresponding increase in the quantity of goods available for consumption in England. Exports, as such, do nothing to raise the standard of living of the exporting nation.

Law to Control Investment Trusts Mooted in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Legislation applying close control to fixed and flexible investment trusts here is recommended in the report of the Board of Trade Committee on Fixed Trusts.

The Committee was set up in March of this year to enquire into the position of Fixed Trusts, in which managements engage themselves to invest money received from the public in certain specified and limited lists of securities. Owing, however, to the growth recently of Flexible Trusts, in which managements retain a right to use their own discretion in buying or selling securities named on the lists, when, where and how they consider fit, the Committee's recommendations have been enlarged to include these also.

Recommendations Listed

It is recommended that:

Every Unit Trust should be registered and managers should file with the registration information relating to the constitution and management of the Trusts.

A deposit, suggested by the Committee at £20,000, should be made with the Paymaster-General by managers in respect of each Trust managed by them.

Full accounts should be left with the registrar and made available to unit holders.

United and sub-units should be transferable, but the transfer liable to stamp duty.

Offers of units for sale should be accompanied by full particulars of management and operation of Trusts.

Unit holders should have voting rights and power to initiate investigation into conduct of Trusts.

Fixed Trusts have grown extensively in the past five years in Britain. It is calculated that some £50,000,000 of public money have been invested in them, the greater proportion from the pockets of small investors.

Numerous criticisms have been leveled at the Fixed Trusts, including the argument that certain of the advertising tends to create a false impression that the unit holder is assured by guarantee of a definite yield at the rate, usually four and a half per cent, mentioned in the advertisement.

Expanding Market

The criticism has also been made that the limited responsibility of the trustees is not always made clear, that there is a lack of precision in the terms under which managements undertake to buy back units and that unit holders are not told how the price at which units are sold is arrived at and how the yield is calculated.

To overcome some of these difficulties the Committee has recommended that among details which must be filed by management companies are details of prices at which units are sold, how these are calculated, what obligation the company undertakes to repurchase, and how repurchase prices are arrived at. It is also suggested that detailed information must be given of how the advertised yield is arrived at.

The Committee points out that at present Fixed Trusts in Britain have been functioning under a continually expanding market, but that the "spread" of securities will be no safeguard to investors should trade expansion cease and a falling market set in.

The report states that members of the Committee are not satisfied that small investors appreciate that fluctuations in capital and income are inevitable.

U. S. Fish Hatcheries Hit Record Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fisheries Commissioner Frank Bell said federal hatcheries hit a record production mark during the year ended last June 30.

He said a summary of hatchery activities for the year showed a total production of 8,171,200,570 game and commercial fish in the embryo, or in the form of eggs, fry and fingerlings, largest output in the history of the bureau.

Next biggest production year, he said, was 1934-35, when the output totaled 5,071,725,000.

The sharp upward trend, Bell explained, was the result of expansion in the bureau's propagation activities at New England and Pacific Coast hatcheries.

Portugal's Iron and Steel Imports Gain Substantial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Portuguese imports of iron and steel products increased substantially in 1935 over the year before, according to a report from Lisbon to the Commerce Department.

Imports of pig iron, ingots, bars, scrap, hammered, rolled and coated iron and steel totaled 145,795 metric tons in 1935 against 127,155 tons in 1934, an increase of 14 per cent. Receipts of manufactured iron and steel, aggregated 10,076 metric tons, against 8986 tons, an increase of 12 per cent.

Portuguese imports of semi-finished iron and steel products from the United States advanced from 920 metric tons in 1934 to 1592 tons in 1935, while those within the manufactured group decreased from 287 metric tons to 185 tons.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury on Aug. 27: Receipts, $9,443,837.38; expenditures, $23,332,887.64; balance, $1,934,691,904.64; customs receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $608,540,971.36; expenditures, $929,315,262.09, including $297,614,695.18 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $320,774,290.73; gross debt, $33,387,058,357.23, a decrease of $2,773,461.75 under the previous day; gold assets, $10,696,409,396.60.

Poor & Co. Makes Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Poor & Co. and subsidiaries, for 12 months ended June 30, last, had a net profit of $306,000, equal to $1.91 a class A share and to 18 cents a class B share, compared with $142,000, or 89 cents a class A share, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

July Farm Income Largest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

Washington

A CASH income to farmers of $735,000,000 in July, the largest recorded for any month since 1929, is reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The total included $24,000,000 in government rental and benefit payments, but the $711,000,000 of sales were well above the $582,000,000 listed for June this year and the $451,000,000 in July a year ago.

Increased grain prices and marketing of livestock because of the drought were reported to have swelled the total. Federal economists predicted, however, that income for the rest of this year would continue higher than the same months last year.

Total farm income from marketings and benefit payments for the first seven months of this year were reported at $4,024,000,000, the highest seven-month total since 1930. This compared with $3,426,000,000 for the same period last year.

Inflation Seen As a Big Factor In Motor Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In pointing to figures of 2,490,000 units as the total automobile output for the first six months of 1936, compared with 2,218,000 units for the like period of 1935, an increase of 12.3 per cent, the Alexander Hamilton Institute asks the question as to what are the prospects of expansion in output for 1937. The Institute believes that larger production will depend upon what it calls "the current inflationary movement."

Production during the first half of the current year was at the annual rate of 4,980,000 cars, a figure close to the record high annual output of 5,358,000 cars in 1929. There were almost twice as many automobiles produced during the first six months of 1936 as during the entire year of 1932, when the annual output totaled 1,371,000 cars, the lowest figure for the depression. This year's normal requirements may now be estimated at about 4,000,000 cars, or slightly more than last's year's production of 3,947,000 cars, asserts the Institute, which goes on to say:

"It is possible that 1937 and 1938 as well, will be characterized by increasing inflation. It is probable, however, that in view of the extent and duration of the movement up to the present time, next year will be characterized by a reaction, although this is likely to be moderate and followed by one or two years of renewed inflation before the start of a major deflationary movement."

Even a minor deflationary movement next year, however, will tend to prevent a further expansion of automobile production and to cause some curtailment since it is unlikely that automobile prices can be reduced sufficiently to act as an offset to deflation. As compared with the cost of manufacture, automobile prices already are low, adds the Institute.

Emergency Crop And Feed Loans For U. S. Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Farmers and livestock men in the drought areas who have no other sources of credit may apply for emergency crop and feed loans to carry them through the rest of the year, according to the statement made by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration before accompanying President Roosevelt on a tour of the most seriously afflicted drought districts.

He said that farmers designing to plant winter wheat and possessing necessary work stock and machinery for doing so may receive emergency crop loans, in areas where winter wheat usually is planted, up to a maximum of $400.

Where planting of other crops is still possible and for the feeding of livestock, loans not to exceed $200, as hitherto, may be applied for. Governor Myers added that farmers and livestock men who have received assistance from the Resettlement Administration should apply to that source for emergency crop and feed loans.

American Power & Light Dividend Declaration

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Power & Light Company have ordered the first regular dividend payments on the company's preferred issues since late in 1932. A quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share was declared on the $5 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8. On May 27 the company ordered a 75-cent dividend of the $6 preferred and 62½ cents on the $5 preferred, which payments doubled those previously in effect.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Increased Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Scoville Mfg	75c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 15
	Regular			
Bell Tele Co of Pa				
6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 19
Bridgept Mch pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 21
De Long Hook & Eye	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
North Am Co	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do pf	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Pathe Film $7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Pub Sv of N Hampshire $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31

New Credit Company Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Commercial Credit Company at a special meeting approved an amendment to the company's incorporation certificate, increasing the authorized common stock to 3,000,000 shares from 2,000,000 shares of $10-par value. The change, proposed by directors, will permit the declaration of a 20 per cent stock dividend, recently approved by the board.

Prices of Steers And Hogs Decline During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — High corn prices forced in too many strictly grained steers this week, with the result that prices broke 25-40c on kinds scaling 1300 lbs. upward. Yearlings ruled steady to 25c lower, both steers and heifers, ruled firm, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

But only strictly grainfed steers with weight suffered measurably, grassy and shortfed kinds holding about steady, a development which suggested the excessive supply of fed steers as corn prices hold above $1 a bushel. Grass cows and heifers ruled strong to 25c higher, and fed heifers sold like hot cakes in the face of small numbers and insistent demand.

Fed heifers at $9.85 against the top of $10.25 on outstanding 1240-lb. steers showed how the trade is paying up for the few fed heifers coming which sell freely at $8.75-$9.50. Weighty steers stopped at $9.65, but 1300-lb. offerings made $10, as did 923-lb. light yearlings. There was a liberal sprinkling of fed steers in the crop—thick fleshed dongfed steers scaling 1400-1550 lbs. Northwestern grass cattle comprised about 8000 head, but few steers out of this run went on killer account.

Following last week's runaway trade on hogs the market lost 15-25c. In instances pigs and underweights sold 50c lower, too many light shoats and too few heavy butchers continuing to feature the run. The sow crop also showed abatement and this class held steady, light butchery sows selling up to $9.70 as the week closed. The top on butchers declined from $11.80 to $11.35 after having reached $12.05 a week earlier. Demand was fairly broad, however, at the decline, most 250-300 lb. butchers closing at $10.65-11.15.

Only as the week closed did fat western and native lambs sell up to $9.75, packers paying $9.60. Earlier it had been a $9-$9.50 market, mostly $9.25 down. Net losses were 25c, although some of the better lambs closed about steady for the week. Washington, Montana, and Idaho sent in the bulk of westerns, the native crop being comparatively small. Western feeders sold at 7.75-$8.50, contrasting on the range being at $7.00 or $7.25 downward. General trade opinion has it that a very liberal run of western lambs impend; also that feeder lamb outlet will not be as broad as usual.

Institutions Buy Over $23,000,000 Of Home Mortgages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Purchases of mortgage securities by institutions up to and including July 31 have amounted to more than $23,000,000, according to Stewart McDonald, Federal housing administrator.

Approximately $12,000,000 in mortgages insured under Title II of the National Housing Act had been purchased by 48 insurance companies as of that date. National banks, savings banks and trust companies account for the purchase of the balance.

"These institutions," Mr. McDonald said, "have gone into markets beyond their own state boundaries for a great bulk of these insured mortgages, thereby contributing toward a freer flow of mortgage money from areas where it is abundant to areas where it is scarce.

"The standardization of the mortgage as an investment, a development effected by the Federal Housing Administration, has provided insurance companies and banks with a greater opportunity for investment in residential real estate mortgages. Heretofore large institutional investors in mortgages confined their operations to metropolitan areas where they maintained branch offices or loan correspondents for those territories."

More Salaries Are Reported by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reports that B. D. Miller, president and chairman of the exuctive committee of the F. W. Woolworth Company, of New York, recieved total remuneration of $337,479 in 1934.

His salary topped a list made public by the commission in denying requests of various corporations that salaries paid their officers, directors, and employees be kept confidential.

Second on the list was W. J. Rand, Jr., district manager of the same company, who the commission said drew $123,854 the same year.

Philip D. Wagoner, general manager and director of the Underwood Elliott Fisher Company of New York, was said to have received total remuneration of $108,480 in 1935 and $104,900 in 1934. The 1935 salary of William B. Given, Jr., president of the American Brakeshoe and Foundry Company of New York City, was given as $75,000.

Lauren J. Drake, president and director of the Union Tank Car Company of Chicago, was put down for $67,500 in 1935.

Vulcan Detinning Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Vulcan Detinning Company, reporting earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 1936, shows a net profit, after depreciation, inventory adjustments, reserve for taxes and government charges, exclusive of surtax on undistributed profits, of $66,497, equivalent after quarterly dividend requirements on 15,223 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock to $1.23 a share on 32,258 shares of $100-par common stock. This compares with $60,994, or $1.04 a common share, in the preceding quarter and $74,062, or $1.45 a common share, in the second quarter of 1935.

Curb Curbs Employees

NEW YORK (AP)—In line with a move by the stock exchange, the Curb market's Board of Governors amended the constitution so as to tighten supervision over employees of its member firms. The new regulations, effective Oct. 1, define various classes of employees, including customers' men and place supervision of discretionary accounts in the hands of the Committee on Membership.

Union of Nations To Insure Peace Urged at Parley

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 29—As the Institute of Pacific Relations neared its conclusion, a generally defeatist note among delegates was relieved by a strong plea for collective security and a world conference to settle regional problems. The appeal was made by V. N. Motyleff, Soviet delegate to the conference, at yesterday's round-table session analyzing the underlying causes of conflict between nations.

Mr. Motyleff said, "Uneven development of the countries is the answer, and this brings a change in the economic, social, political and military strength of the countries. Insofar as the fundamental cause lies in the uneven development of power, there is a great danger that the power and strength may become the fundamental basis for redistribution of markets, of treaties, of raw materials and so on. The fundamental prerequisite of peaceful change is the limitation of any possibility of a strong country using its power, both economic and military, to satisfy its wants. This fundamental prerequisite, in fact, is collective security."

Strong Steps Needed

Mr. Motyleff stressed that those who desired peace would have to take strenuous steps to secure it because "the forces of war are working very energetically."

"They are active not only as to increasing armaments," he continued, "but in the direction of all propaganda. Let me tell you frankly that in my opinion the international press is also used to a great extent for war propaganda. Those who are against war must also become very active."

Mr. Motyleff went on to outline his proposal for a world peace conference, saying, "If the League of Nations is limited only to part of the nations and therefore cannot be sufficient to safeguard peace, it seems to me that those who want peace must seek other forms in order to safeguard it. At the 1934 disarmament conference Mr. Litvinoff (Maxim Litvinoff) expressed his opinion as to necessity of creating a permanent conference for peace: one that was to be called periodically whenever peace was threatened in any part of the world. Mr. Litvinoff argued that instead of calling peace conferences after the war it would be much better to call them before the war.

"If adequate conditions were created," Mr. Motyleff continued, "such a conference connected with the League of Nations need not be limited to the League membership, but could include also those countries who do not wish to take part in the League of Nations. I bring this forward as a possibility to find new forms in the struggle for peace. I am sure that the contemporary conditions of the world do not mean the inevitability of war. It is true that the development of events leads to war, but this does not mean that war is fatalistically inevitable. If all those who are against war are unified and if the press will help them, I am sure that war will meet such opposition that the inevitability will not be realized."

Mr. Motyleff's urgent plea for collective security and his constructive suggestion for a world peace conference came as refreshing contrast to pessimistic views expressed by other delegates at round tables.

As regards the building of new machinery for a regional pact for peace in the Pacific, as proposed previously at conference by Albert Sarraut, former French premier, and by a British delegate, little hope was held out for success of the pact. It was pointed out that a basis would have to be found on which Japan, China and the Soviet Union could agree. China probably would sign only on condition of restoration of its pre-1931 status. Japan would not agree to this. Nor would China agree to the Japanese condition, namely, that the present status quo in the Far East be recognized. Russia likewise would object to recognizing the status quo since to do so would be to legalize aggression.

Further pessimism arose over the Japanese delegate's statement that Japan never would allow any actions it took to safeguard its vital interests to be judged or conditioned by an outside agency. This was held to mean that Japan would not allow itself to be limited by any treaty in cases where it considered its vital interests involved.

Resigns

Underwood

Nicholas Titulescu

Little Entente Leader Dropped From Roumanian Cabinet in "Shake-Up"

Foreign Ships Get British Subsidies

(Continued from Page 1)

flags. The majority of these have been doing so, the ministry explains, for some years.

Under Red Flag

In order to sail under the red ensign ships must be registered in Britain. This is only possible if they are owned by a company registered under the British Companies Act and having a permanent secretary in Britain. Greek shipping interests are enabled to obtain the benefits of the British flag by registering a company in London. This has been done by several Greek firms.

Advantages gained include the subsidizing of ships registered in Britain which are used solely as tramp steamers, strict regulations as to pay, load, and deportment of crew and added prestige.

All registered British ships are subject to Board of Trade regulations as to loading and seaworthiness. They are also subject to an annual survey by Board of Trade officials.

Where Do They Go?

It is an occasional complaint of the British Board of Trade, the Monitor learns, that foreign ships registered in that country are sometimes not to be found by the Board of Trade. Once registered they are not seen again by British officials, spending their time trading between small and faraway ports and never putting in at one that is subject to British regulations. In this way British officials cannot be put aboard to carry out surveys, see if loading is kept at the right weight and whether the radio is in good repair.

The Board sometimes received letters from members of the crew of such vessels who find themselves tied down to sailing in almost inaccessible ports, pleading for action. They cannot, in most cases, legally desert on account of the strict British regulations.

It's Too Late Now

This state of affairs has been somewhat mitigated in recent years, the Monitor is informed, by the ratification of an international agreement of 1929, among major shipping countries, by which ships of one nation can be surveyed in the ports of another.

The question of subsidy has been brought to the fore in Britain, complaints having been made of foreign ships receiving subsidies. In future no newly registered foreign-owned ship is qualified to apply for the subsidy—Jan 1, 1936, being the last date for registration in this respect.

Titulescu Quits Roumanian Post In Cabinet Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

are an important factor in determining public opinion here. So the Nationalists are carrying on a relentless fight against the Jewish Press. They have repeatedly burned Jewish-edited papers in the streets, attacked news-stands selling Jewish publications, and even killed persons working for Jewish editors.

In the profession of law, Jews predominate. So there is much violent opposition to Jewish lawyers. They are exposed to frequent atacks and are constantly in danger. Among the pharmacists, 80 per cent, according to a prominent national representative, are foreigners. Many of the higher railroad officials are foreigners, and in a large number of posts, telegraph and telephone offices, a majority of the employees are non-Roumanian.

Foreigners Monopolize Jobs

There is no doubt that in Roumania foreigners exert a great amount of power and display great wealth, while tens of thousands of young educated Roumanians are without good jobs. Foreigners often appear to have the best of it. This arouses enmity and leads to violence.

Therefore, a strong anti-Semitic movement exists. Its crusaders are divided into several factions, one of which is led by Prof. A. C. Cuza, and another by a mysterious, young revolutionist, Captain Codreanu. All groups preach and practice violence, even murder in some cases.

None of the great political parties has adopted this extreme and drastic policy. The outstanding politicians are still formally with France, the Little Entente, and Russia. But the trend and tendency here cause many difficulties for Mr. Titulescu. Historically Russia has always been a menace to Roumania. Georgraphically France is too far away to give much military help. Economically Germany is best designed to be of assistance to Roumania. So fundamental economic and military considerations coincide with sentimental inclinations to draw Roumania toward Germany.

Recently Roumania's gifted Foreign Minister has succeeded once more in imposing his wishes. He gave an ultimatum and the government agreed to check extreme pro-German, anti-Semitic agitation. This conflict between Russian and German influences in the Balkan states is very old. With the growing strength of both these countries it is likely to become more intense than ever. One must count on a period of German influence in all Balkan countries.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-21, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples White's Quaint Shop, 600 Westfield, Mass.

Extra money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. DeLuxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites.
24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN. 0482
BOSTON

ESTATES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL large Adirondack estate for sale or rent at sacrifice. One thousand acres. Steam heated, sixteen rooms, four baths, separate guest houses, large stable, barns. One half mile racetrack, tennis court. Summer and winter sports. Apply OWNER, Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 1802.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Cool, quiet rooms near The Mother Church. Free parking. Rooms for students during school year; near colleges. Reasonable. Miss COTTLE, COM. 4263.

REAL ESTATE

Are You Interested in
RENTING ● BUYING
Cape Cod Property?
Why not spend September and October on the Cape, or stay the year round? Our climate is excellent, winters mild. Houses of all descriptions and prices, acreage, camps, guest houses, tearooms, businesses for sale. Will build for you. May I fill your needs?
Write or Telephone
SIMEON ATWOOD
Orleans, Mass. Box 225 Orleans 113

Covering Heel to Toe

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1931 BUICK, Model 67, 4-door sedan, excellent condition, brand new 6-ply Goodyear tires; $500. Scott Till, Circle Garage, Miner St., Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M., during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. A real home in beautiful surroundings; wonderful view; wide veranda, large rooms, modern conveniences, perfect food, delightful camp life; 59 miles from Boston; near mountain trails; 41st season; $14 to $16 per week; transient $2.50; booklet; accom. 25. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

FLOOR SPACE

BOSTON—For rent, first floor for business. Third floor for living. Also studio with skylight. Elevator. Newbury St., nr. Exeter. C-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

RESTAURANT · GARAGE · COMMISSARY · BARBER · BELL BOYS

The Service Employees OF LONGWOOD TOWERS

are honest, capable men and women who by temperament and training would be suitable for employment in the best of private homes.

Each patron, therefore, has in effect a complete domestic staff . . . and the expense involved is merely a trifling charge for those hours when service is actually rendered.

Complete plans and rates are shown in our new folder. Would you care for a copy?

LONGWOOD TOWERS *Brookline*
20 Chapel Street Telephone LONgwood 3200

BEAUTY SHOP · MAID SERVICE · VALET · DOORMEN · ELEVATOR BOYS

Attractive
2 Room Apartments
Now Available
PELHAM HALL
1284 Beacon St., Brookline
at Coolidge Corner
Nordblom Management
BEA. 2430

THE DUNVEGAN
1654 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE
"In the desirable Harvard Sq. zone" there yet remains a fine choice of
2 and 3-Room Suites
At $45 per month and up. Fireplaces, 1-unit gas kitchenettes, tiled bath with shower, porches, elevator, incinerations, refrigeration. Apply resident supt., or call Longwood 5700.
CLIFFORD V. MILLER Inc., Mgt.
1394 Beacon St., Brookline

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, and 2 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $33 to $55
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St. Boston COM. 5500

For Better Living
A 3 room apartment with a real kitchen in the smart atmosphere of the Myles Standish. From $80, unfurnished.
MYLES STANDISH
KENMORE 50. Convenient to Everything
Nordblom Management Com. 4500

Attractive garden court apartments . . . 1 to 5 rooms . . . in Boston's educational center . . . modern elevator building . . . selected tenants
ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH ST., IN FENWAY
Nordblom Managed KEN. 8179

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites. 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 ROOMS with all modern impts., also semi-professional bldg. adapted for offices or living quarters with switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

Cambridge, Mass.
16-17-18-19 Forest Street
TO THE DISCRIMINATING
2-3-4 ROOMS in these apartment houses that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance.
"Each Apartment a Home"
Call KIR kland 5666

FENWAY STREET
90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
114 FENWAY—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, and bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

87 St. Stephen Street
Modern suites of 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required. Rent $40-$50
Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

1038 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE
Modern suites of 5 large rooms, 3 baths, large reception hall and ample closet room.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW Cape Cod cottage on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, outside shower, garage; rental $200 for Sept.; near Sea Pines School and Camp. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—For sale or possible rental, 7-room stone and stucco year-round cottage; absentee owner, sacrifice; near woods and beach; high land; lot 60x100; trees, shrubs; glass and screen porch, fireplace, large living room; excellent schools and transportation. SHERBURNE, BRE. 1189, COM. 4330.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON, MASS.—Conveniently located, near schools, shopping, transportation, charming six-room English house, modern improvements, beautiful grounds, CEN. 4027.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exceptional location, 9 and 11 rooms; oil heat, grounds, garage; near High and Runkle Schools, bus and train. KEN. 4033.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—For rent, fine home, eight rooms, three baths; furnished complete; bathing; $2,000. Joseph P. Day, Inc. (Mr. Lurie), 67 Liberty Street, N. Y.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCATED Conveniently

DARTMOUTH ST. COMMONWEALTH AVE.

for COMFORTABLE LIVING
You will find every attribute of a perfect home here . . . large airy rooms . . . high ceilings . . . fine service . . . an address of prestige.
Suites of 1 to 3 rooms now available . . . at economical rentals . . . your early inspection is invited.
NEWTON L. SMITH, Mgr.
COMmonwealth 4700
HOTEL *an Abbott hotel*
VENDOME on COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BOSTON

SUBLET Brookline, Mass., apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, finest section of Beacon St., $125. SERVICE BUREAU, KEN. 4033.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Newly furnished two-room apartment to let: Oct. to April; adults; call evenings, 327 Huntington Avenue, Apt. 10.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

TWO rooms and bath, homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5461, Philadelphia, Penna.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312 New York City.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution 22 Howard St., Malden Mass Tel. Mal. 4297.

PRINTING

S. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken 4051 3277

P H RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast served.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Park St. — Large, comfortable, airy rooms, 1st-2nd floor, detached house; oil heat, quiet, veranda; home cooking Long. 8669.

ROOMS TO LET

A FURNISHED room to rent overlooking Christian Science park. Call after 7 p. m. 9 Norway St., Suite 14, Boston.

BOSTON — Housekeeping suite, also single room; broad view, elevator. Suite 18, 8 Cumberland St. KENmore 9320.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL Circle 7702

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave.—Fourth floor, elev. service; comfortable front and single rooms, private bath, running water; one unfurn. light housekeeping room; breakfast if desired.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Well-located, fully equipped quarters for women; large room, screened porch, kitchen, $8; small room, $3; use of laundry, refrig., baths, parlor, parking. 41 Clark Road. LON. 8691.

37 W NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week. $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. COM 7500

N. Y. C., 326 West 101st St.—Spacious living, bedroom, kitchen, shower, bath; single kitchenette, telephone, reasonable. Owner's residence.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY—Organizers and sales representatives in New England for the distinctive Janalene Dress Line. Complete from tots to large stouts. Exceptional styles, materials and workmanship. Excellent commissions to start. Write F. Q. MORCOM, 755 Boylston St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Chauffeur, several years' experience; excellent references; go anywhere. C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position; Christian Scientist preferred; experienced, reliable. Box D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MODERN dietitian, practical experience with modern cookery, desires position; capable of training others; now employed in nationally known resort. Write Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMEMAKER-COMPANION — After September 9th, young woman desires position; small home or apartment; home economics graduate. Long experience; highest references. Any distance. Box E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH TUTOR
American teacher of French seeks place with well run tutoring school. Experienced, traveled, good accent. Address Marion E. Lewis, Marshfield, Mass. Tel. 443.

TO LET—FURNISHED

WESTON, MASS.
FOR RENT FURNISHED
A delightful colonial house with several acres of land. House consists of large living room, dining room, den, kitchen, four chambers, two baths, and extra shower. An attractive place with modern equipment. Price $135 per month. Available October 15. Another of eight rooms and one bath at $75. Call David Blaner, 553 Wellesley Street, Weston. Tel. Wel. 0253-M, representing HENRY W. SAVAGE INC., 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

WANTED—FURNISHED

A SMALL, completely furnished apartment, preferably in Brookline, Mass. Tel. KEN. 8224.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. 31 Harrington St.—8 room apartment in a two family house—2 baths, fireplace, garage, hot water heat—Tel. West Newton 2606-J.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—5 rooms, reception hall, 2 porches, automatic oil heat, hot water. Will decorate to please. $45. Vacated Sept 1st. K-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Sq.—Heated corner apt., 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, 2nd floor, janitor service, $50 month. Tel. Waltham 0911.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 58, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/ICSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

SWISS girl, 20, trained children's nurse, seeks post in England, with children or as companion; German and French. Frl. Graber, Liebefeld, Berne.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

Jewelry
All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier. Diamanté, Real Bohemian Garnets. Watches. *All Repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.*
JOSEF RITTER,
JINDRISSKA 21. TEL. 336-73

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 37.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 4 2-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Büchler AU DOCK
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody
Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632
Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

BIEL

Spezial-Damensalon
Ondulation, Dauer- und Wasserwellen
Parfumerie
E. PFANNENSCHMIDT
Manicure, Postiche
51, Bahnhofstrasse Tel. 49.46
HAIRDRESSER
Also in Grindelwald

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

PELLET-PUTHOD
8 Rue Cornavin
PARISIAN DYER
Instant Dry Cleaning and Pressing
BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

LAUSANNE

EPICERIE FINE
A. BERNER-BOVAY, Av. d'Ouchy 1
Qualité, choix, prix modérés. Service à domicile. Tel. 23.185. Grocery store—highly recommended.

LAITERIE—PRIMEURS
Avenue des Alpes 4 Tel. 25.207
EPICERIE—PRIMEURS
Montchoisi, Tel. 31.203
P. JAQUIER
Marchandise de 1er choix
(Dairy — Groceries) Service à domicile

SWITZERLAND

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Capetown

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

Johannesburg

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth

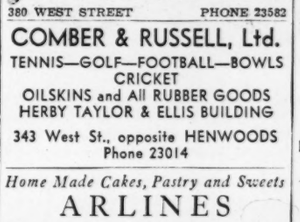
Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551



Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

For a Good Entertainment
Make For
THE KENILWORTH CINEMA LOUNGE
(BEACH FRONT)
Two sessions nightly, Saturday afternoon and evening. Three changes of programme weekly.

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators and Lamps
Electrical Installation and Repairs a Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 20136

ANSTEY'S
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen.
380 WEST STREET PHONE 23582

COMBER & RUSSELL, Ltd.
TENNIS—GOLF—FOOTBALL—BOWLS
CRICKET
OILSKINS and All RUBBER GOODS
HERBY TAYLOR & ELLIS BUILDING
343 West St., opposite HENWOODS
Phone 23014

Home Made Cakes, Pastry and Sweets
ARLINES
Sandwiches, All Varieties Cut at Short Notice and Delivered
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 MERCURY LANE. PHONE 21951

JOHANNESBURG

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24-3680

Henwoods are good to you for . . .
Glassware and China
Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacks's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

CO-OPERATION—IT PAYS
SHOP at The CO-OP
THE STORE WITH AN IDEAL
24 Well Equipped Departments At Your Service
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
138 Church Street Phones 3835 and 3334
Branch Store at Estcourt

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
445 St. Kilda Road
Telephone Windsor 6587
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

F. 6803
C. CARLSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
eugene
TOWN HALL CHMBS.
246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.)
GLOVES HOSIERY
LINGERIE HANDKERCHIEFS
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins St. F1887

B. C. HANDBY
(Late of Buckley & Nunn)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
High Grade Tailoring
THE STRAND BUILDING
64 Elizabeth St. C1 Cent. 7428

PLANT QUALITY NOW FLOWER SEEDS
SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
83 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty.Ltd.

MELBOURNE—Camberwell
CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel W 2700

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Save our discount stamps
GEORGE & GEORGE LTD
DRAPERS & FURNISHERS.

MACDUFFS
The Smaller Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

bassador at Washington, who proposed that selected world statesmen might go to Madrid to mediate.

Politics—Lemke and Browder in East

William Lemke, Union party presidential candidate, and Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, step into the eastern limelight as President Roosevelt and Governor Landon move west.

Representative Lemke visits Worcester, Mass., charges Governor Curley with out-Hitlering Hitler in the Commonwealth; predicts he will garner the most presidential votes, that President Roosevelt will come in second and Governor Landon third. He then departs with 30,000 miles of air-travel before him.

Earl Browder urges that the American people support the Spanish government against the Fascists. As he warns against fascism, European Fascist nations warn against communism with unprecedented vigor.

Senator Robinson in Little Rock, Ark., charges that the Republicans are reduced to their last hope, namely, frightening the consumers. He alludes to the Republican drive to break down price tags so buyers may see what part of the product is represented by taxes.

Strike—Ultimatums on Ships and Hearst

The word "strike" made about its first appearance in the so-far cautious negotiations between the International Longshoremen's association and ship owners of the Pacific coast. Its use came as a result of the united front voted by employers in supporting modified labor agreements. Harry Bridges, coast president of the association, addressing the San Francisco Labor council, interpreted "modification of labor agreements" voted by the employers to mean wage cuts. This labor will not stand; it will strike first, he said.

Seattle hears and the nation hears Mayor John F. Dore of that city declare William Randolph Hearst must get out of Seattle unless he makes terms with labor. The nation listens attentively, for the strike launched by the American Newspaper guild in the newsroom of the Hearst Post-Intelligencer has many ramifications:

It involves a tieup of a newspaper, settting off much talk of a "free press."

It brings what is said to be a long-standing Hearst-guild feud into the open for what may be a showdown.

It has involved active sympathizers of both sides, tangibly dividing Seattle into two camps and creating intellectual division the nation around.

POPULARITY may follow those who make haste; glory belongs to those who know how to wait.—LOUIS BOUILHET.

Daily Features

IT IS distressing to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Monitor Movie Guide

Norma Shearer Wins Praise In Film Version of 'Romeo and Juliet'

Leslie Howard, Reginald Denny and John Barrymore in "Romeo and Juliet"

Charlie Chan at the Race Track (20th-Fox)—Warner Oland brings his charmingly unctuous Oriental to the screen once more, this time to solve a series of mysterious happenings in the turf world. Keye Luke, Alan Dinehart, Helen Wood.

The Final Hour (Columbia)—Marguerite Churchill as the hat check girl saves from degradation Ralph Bellamy as a disillusioned down-and-out lawyer who has been deserted by his wife. Mr. Bellamy in turn saves Miss Churchill from the gangsters. A second-rate program filler.

The Last of the Mohicans (United Artists-Reliance)—Ruggedly realistic screen adaptation of James Fenimore Cooper's story of two English girls thrown into the violent dangers and excitements of novelized history in early America. Good costume melodrama with Indians returning to the screen as major ingredients of a film spectacle. Randolph Scott, Binnie Barnes, Henry Wilcoxon, Bruce Cabot, Heather Angel.

Mary of Scotland (Radio)—Maxwell Anderson's blank verse tragedy in a good prose translation, with the character of Mary adapted to the personality of Katharine Hepburn, with results that are sure to please her following, in incidents showing the Queen of Scots betrayed on every hand and history generally romanticized for screen purposes. Fredric March plays the part of Bothwell dashingly. Florence Eldridge is the Elizabeth of a long and well chosen cast, which has a costly and well-considered production as setting.

My American Wife (Paramount)—Francis Lederer further ingratiates himself with his American audience in a neatly turned domestic comedy enhanced by colorful background of the wide open spaces. Light and amusing. Ann Sothern, Fred Stone, Billie Burke, Ernest Cossart.

Pepper (20th-Fox)—A mildly amiable tale of the child-wins-way-into-heart-of-rich-oldster variety, with Jane Withers and Irvin S. Cobb filling the formula. Family entertainment for fans of Miss Withers and Mr. Cobb.

Piccadilly Jim (Metro) — Robert Montgomery in the type of part that has won him a large following, that of a spoiled and pampered youth who suddenly decides to make good on his own merit. One of his trials is a playboy father who is a ham actor on the side and requires a deal of looking after, a role cut to Frank Morgan's measure. Madge Evans, Eric Blore.

Romeo and Juliet (Metro—Elaborate screen translation of Shakespeare's tragedy, with Norma Shearer doing her most varied and sensitive work as Juliet. Leslie Howard is not the best possible choice for Romeo but is continually interesting after his well-liked manner, Basil Rathbone and C. Aubrey Smith shine in minor roles. John Barrymore as Mercutio has a histrionic holiday.

Second Wife (Radio) — Domestic drama which in long scenes of dull talk ponders the tribulations of the second wife in her efforts to take up domestic duties under the shadow of the first spouse. Walter Abel, Gertrude Michael, Erik Rhodes, Emma Dunn and Lee Van Atta.

Shakedown (Columbia) — Kidnap gangster melo-filler about the struggling young engineer who saves the boss's daughter from schemers. Lew Ayres, Joan Perry, Thurston Hall.

The Road to Glory (20th-Fox)—This war triangle story of two officers and a girl is lifted out of the conventional mould by a number of convincing episodes, a good screen play by Joel Sayre and William Faulkner, and several outstanding performances under the direction of Howard Hawks. More than slightly reminiscent of other battle epics, "The Road to Glory," by its crisp objectiveness and disinclination to romanticize drums and trumpets, is an effective treatise against war. Fredric March, Warner Baxter, Lionel Barrymore, June Lang and Gregory Ratoff are the chief players.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY brings a little more difficult cryptogram, and this is taken from The Cryptogram, official publication of the American Cryptogram Association. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

ABCDEDFGHI-JIIKIL EFCIEDIL

MBED MBNI EOJI ABCDE-

DFGHIJIIKBPC LFFRH PIOL

ABCDEDFGHI. HJBKKIL JIIKH

ABCDE—MBNI JIIKH DFGHI.

2. Letter Changing

FROM Sand Springs, Okla., where the temperature has hit about 114 as a steady diet, a reader looks for a chance to change HEAT to COOL in as few moves as possible. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, this reader has done it in 8 moves. Can anyone do it a quicker way?

3. How Long Will It Take?

THIS problem is shared by a Fargo, N. D., reader. A 2-inch pipe fills a given tank in 4 hours. How long will it take to fill the tank if a 1-inch drain pipe is left open?

4. Letter Juggling

TWO different 7-letter words may be formed from the letters below. Use all 7 letters in each word.

A B D D E O R

5. Rebus

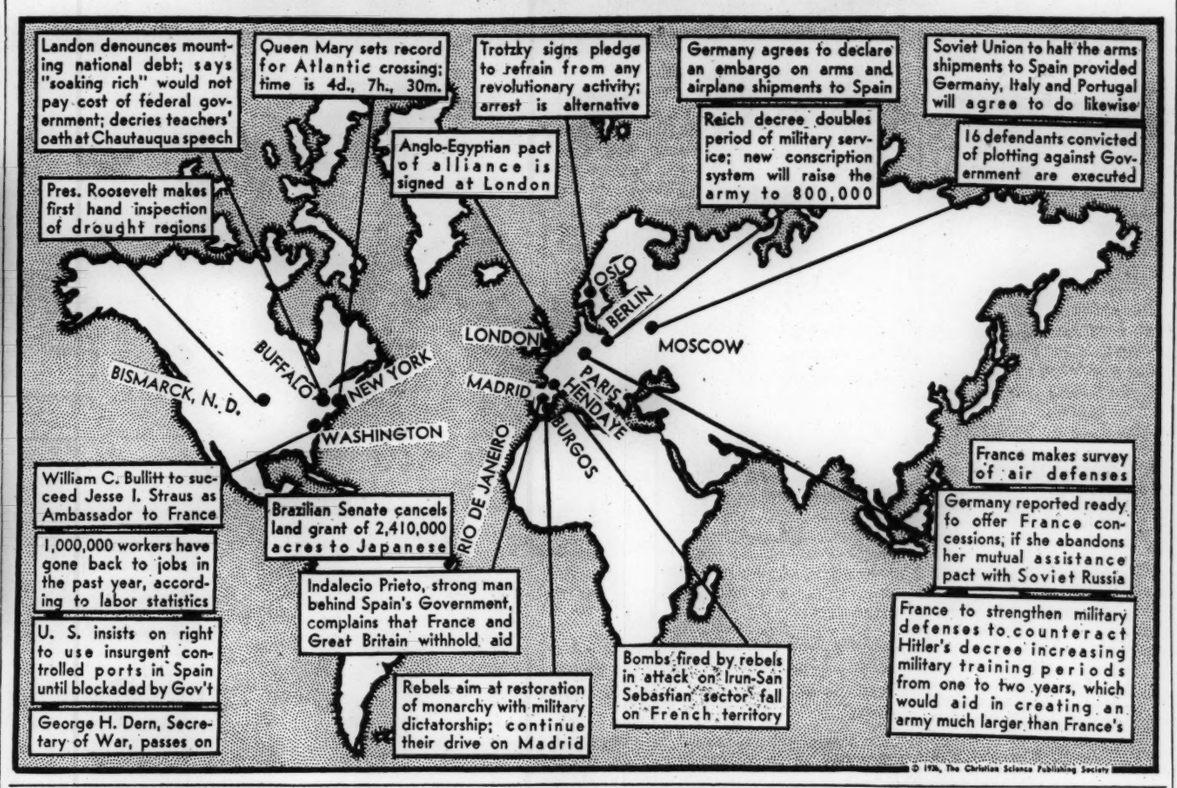
A BROOKLYN, N. Y., reader shares today's rebus with others. The lines below give a clue to the 5-letter word represented.

a a a a
a
a a a a
a
a a a a

Old-fashioned havens of rest,
But Dad liked Morris chair best.

(Answers among advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


London denounces mounting national debt; says "soaking rich" would not pay cost of federal government; decries teachers' oath at Chautauqua speech
Queen Mary sets record for Atlantic crossing; time is 4d., 7h., 30m.
Trotzky signs pledge to refrain from any revolutionary activity; arrest is alternative
Germany agrees to declare an embargo on arms and airplane shipments to Spain
Soviet Union to halt the arms shipments to Spain provided Germany, Italy and Portugal will agree to do likewise
Pres. Roosevelt makes first hand inspection of drought regions
Anglo-Egyptian pact of alliance is signed at London
Reich decree doubles period of military service; new conscription system will raise the army to 800,000
16 defendants convicted of plotting against Government are executed
OSLO
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
BUFFALO
NEW YORK
BISMARCK, N. D.
MADRID
PARIS
HENDAYE
BURGOS
WASHINGTON
RIO DE JANEIRO
France makes survey of air defenses
Germany reported ready to offer France concessions; if she abandons her mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia
William C. Bullitt to succeed Jesse I. Straus as Ambassador to France
Brazilian Senate cancels land grant of 2,410,000 acres to Japanese
1,000,000 workers have gone back to jobs in the past year, according to labor statistics
Indalecio Prieto, strong man behind Spain's Government, complains that France and Great Britain withhold aid
France to strengthen military defenses to counteract Hitler's decree increasing military training periods from one to two years, which would aid in creating an army much larger than France's
U. S. insists on right to use insurgent controlled ports in Spain until blockaded by Gov't
Bombs fired by rebels in attack on Irun-San Sebastian sector fall on French territory
George H. Dern, Secretary of War, passes on
Rebels aim at restoration of monarchy with military dictatorship; continue their drive on Madrid

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Sunbonnet Sue

When dark clouds start their journeying
Through windblown, rainy hours,
I think about the rainbows,
That arch of melted flowers.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Tiddlywink Golf

HERE is a game your golfing friends will enjoy:

Lay out a nine-hole golf course in one or two rooms of your house, using white thread to mark the boundaries of the fairways. Use tiddlywink pushers for clubs and the chips for balls. Mark small square of carpet for each tee, and use a butter chip for each cup. If your guests have too much trouble in sinking their putts in these, try small cheese glasses.

Hazards made of crumpled sheets of newspaper, books, or pillows, can be placed at strategical points. A good water hazard can be made by filling a saucer with a quarter-inch of water.

The regular rules of golf can be followed, with penalties for out-of-bounds shots, lifting the ball, etc.

There is no end of ingenuity that can be used to make this game interesting; and the pleasure evidenced by the guests makes the effort expended worth while.—Madison D., San Francisco.

Stamina

THE wayside of business is full of brilliant men who started out with a spurt, and lacked the stamina to finish. Their places were taken by patient and unshowy plodders who never knew when to quit.—*J. R. Todd.*

In Lighter Vein

For Years

Mrs. O'Hara: "What! You're going to sell up and marry that hard-up lodger of yours? What on earth are you going to live on?"

Mrs. Mulligan: "Faith, an' we'll be all right. The poor fellow owes me enough to keep us in comfort for years."—*Montreal Star.*

Dry Shortage

"There was one thing against prohibition."

"What was that?"

"It made a scarcity of washerwomen."

Definition

"Just what is modernistic art?"

"It's something that proves things are not as bad as they can be painted."

Correct Also

"What is a comet?"

"A star with a tail."

"Very good! Name one."

"Mickey Mouse."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Trend

"Brown is a born leader."

"Yes, he observes which way the crowd is going and then steps in ahead."

Naval Terms

"Good morning, Parson. Haven't seen you lately."

"No, captain. I've been busy. Only this morning I married three couples in fifteen minutes."

"Smart going, Parson. That's twelve knots an hour!"—*Navy Register.*

Have You Heard the Story—

Of the elector who said he believed in giving the women a chance, and was going to vote for Poll Early?

Of the Scotsman who always went to fancy dress balls as Napoleon, so that he could keep his hand on his pocket wallet?—*Calendar.*

At Least

Park Orator: "My friends, if we were to turn and look ourselves squarely in the face, what should we find we needed most?"

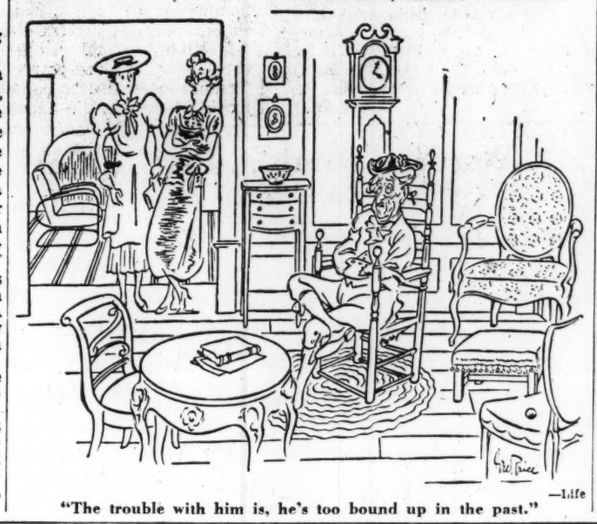
Voice (from the crowd): "A rubber neck."

Collateral

Little Jimmie: "Say, mother, how much am I worth?"

Mother: "Why, you're worth a million dollars to me, Jimmie."

Jimmie: "Can't you advance me a dime on it, mother?"—*Two Bells.*



"The trouble with him is, he's too bound up in the past."—Life

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembering the Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ashland, Ala.

DURING an evangelistic meeting here, the preacher was successful in enlisting the interest and attendence of a group of young people who had never before attended church services very willingly.

The meeting opened on Sunday, and after the morning service, dinner was spread on a large table in the grove. Boys and girls of varying sizes stood wistfully about under the trees, as the grown-ups made ready to sit down to eat. But before the company was fully seated, the preacher noticed the waiting youngsters and asked where they were to eat. It was explained that they would wait until the others had finished and eat at the "second table."

But the preacher objected to this. Boys and girls, in his opinion, had clamorous fried chicken appetites that should not be made to wait over-long. "Let them eat first," he said. "They are hungrier than we are."

So while a group of happy youngsters enjoyed drumsticks and white meat, pickled peaches, deviled eggs, and corresponding dishes, through to chocolate layer cake and copious quantities of homemade ice cream, such expressions as, "He's a regular fellow," and "A swell guy," were heard.

That night and on succeeding nights, the meetings were well attended by young people.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

A Boutonniere a Day

A BOUTONNIERE a day for the well-dressed man is part of the plan of a New York boy to boost his weekly income. Outside of his regular vocation as a page boy in the New York Stock Exchange, the

young man makes a round of the offices in the exchange and arranges to supply the occupants with lapel flowers each business morning for $1 a week, according to the Wall Street Journal. With flowers purchased at wholesale prices and 200 customers, the young man does quite well.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alienate — Preferably three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate* (each *a* long, *e* clipped-short).

And over (Gen. 1:26) — Inasmuch as this construction of conjunction and preposition is four times used in this order in this verse, some care is necessary lest a note of monotony characterize the repetitions.

It is well to recall, in the first place, that in most ordinary uses, conjunctions, prepositions, and articles are "weak forms"; that is, they should be kept in the background of speech. They should receive no more prominence than an artist gives to the background of his picture.

In the context under consideration, "dominion" and the things over which man received dominion should naturally be the words worthy of stress. And, to achieve this end, we have dictionary authority for resorting to a slight obscuration of the unimportant words. In some instances this can be done by voice modulation and increasing the tempo—and this might well apply to the pronunciation of "over" as it recurs. On the other hand, certain minor words may properly be slightly elided; and it is a canon of public speaking that "and" before a word beginning with a vowel sound ("over") is commonly shortened to *'nd.* (Before a consonant sound it frequently takes the sound of *an'.*)

The reader might well peruse the list of "stressed and unstressed forms" on page xxxviii of the Guide to Pronunciation in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary. The section devoted to "weak forms" on page lvii of the Guide in the older editions is of similar value.

Anthropomorphic — *An-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* short, first and second *o*'s as in *o*bey, third as in orb, *i* short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

The Greek roots *anthropos,* "man," and *morphe,* "shape, form," lie back of our word "anthropomorphic," which we use in the sense of "shaped like a man; having the physical characteristics of a mortal."

Blessed (Psalms 112:2)—It is obvious that the two clauses in this verse are parallel: "His seed shall be *mighty* . . ." and "the generation . . . shall be *blessed*"; that is, the words we have italicized are both construed as adjectives. Therefore, "blessed" in this context is pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Confounded—The accent is on the second syllable.

Cursed (Jer. 17:5)—Here, a participial adjective and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Deuteronomy—*Du-*, not *Doo-*.

Endue — *En-du'* (*e* short, *u* long). The root of this word, which is also spelled "indue," is the Latin *induere,* "to put into, to put on, to clothe with." "Invest" is a synonym; but we may remember that we are invested with that which is external, but endued with that which is internal; that is, we may be invested with clothing or an office, but we are endued with qualities. "Endow" is a variation of "endue."

Endure — *En-dure'* (*e* short, *u* long). The Puritan idea of endurance was the ability to undergo trials and temptation without giving in; the Romans seem to have emphasized the idea of being firm, of hardening oneself against difficulties. One stressed the mental side, the other the physical. Certainly, whatever must be endured seems hard—for the Latin root *durus* means "hard." However, in enduring, one hardens oneself, and thus develops a lasting quality. Hence, to endure is to work on patiently, unflinchingly, steadfastly, in full assurance that there will be a strengthening which will grow into mastery.

Imbue—*Im-bu'* (*i* short, *u* long). The Latin *imbuere,* from which we derived our word "imbue," meant "to cause to drink in," compounded of *in,* "in," and *-buere,* a form allied to *bibere,* "to drink." We use our word in the sense of "to saturate, to impregnate"; but the figurative sense is "to cause to become thoroughly influenced or convinced; to inspire with certain knowledge." For example, Milton wrote: "Thy words, with grace divine imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety."

Incongruity — *In-kong-groo'-ih-ty* (first *i* and the *o* short, *oo* as in food, second *i* as in charity; secondary emphasis on first syllable). The Latin *in,* negative prefix, and *congruere,* "to suit, to agree together," lie back of our noun, which is used in the sense of "inconsistency, inharmony, disagreement." "Inconsistency," of course, is applied either to the actions or sentiments of men; but "incongruity" relates to the modes and qualities of things. Things are made inconsistent by the will; things are incongruous by nature.

New—Not *noo;* sound it *nu.*

Nostrils—Avoid *naus'-trulz;* sound it with short *o,* as in not, *nos'-trilz.*

Paran — *Pay'-ran* (first *a* long, second short).

Prophetic—The *o* is as in obey.

Recourse — The accent is on the second syllable.

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (each *i* long).

Seir — Two syllables, *See'-thr* (*ee* as in feet, *i* short).

What is man . . . (Psalms 8:4)—Not to be read in a disparaging sense; rather it is to marvel.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Balm of Gilead

GILEAD was a general name given to the territory lying to the east of Palestine, beyond the River Jordan, and it is mentioned on several occasions in connection with what our Common Version translates as "balm" (Jer. 8:22; 46:11).

The exact nature of this "balm" is a matter of some dispute, though it was most probably some species of spice or aromatic gum which was popularly supposed to have medicinal qualities (Jer. 51:8). Dr. Moffat renders the word "balsam." While the Septuagint speaks of it as "resin."

"Balm" was apparently an important article of commerce in the Biblical times (Ezek. 27:17), being especially prized in Egypt, for the Ishmaelite merchants who carried off Joseph to that country traded in "balm" (Gen. 37:25); while it formed one of the gifts which Jacob sent to placate this same Joseph after he had risen to be Pharaoh's prime-minister (Gen 43:11).

Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Synonym for God
5—Diminish
7—Indefinite article
8—City in Oklahoma
10—Unit of length
12—Unit
13—To the sheltered side
15—Printer's measure
16—Existence
18—Not difficult

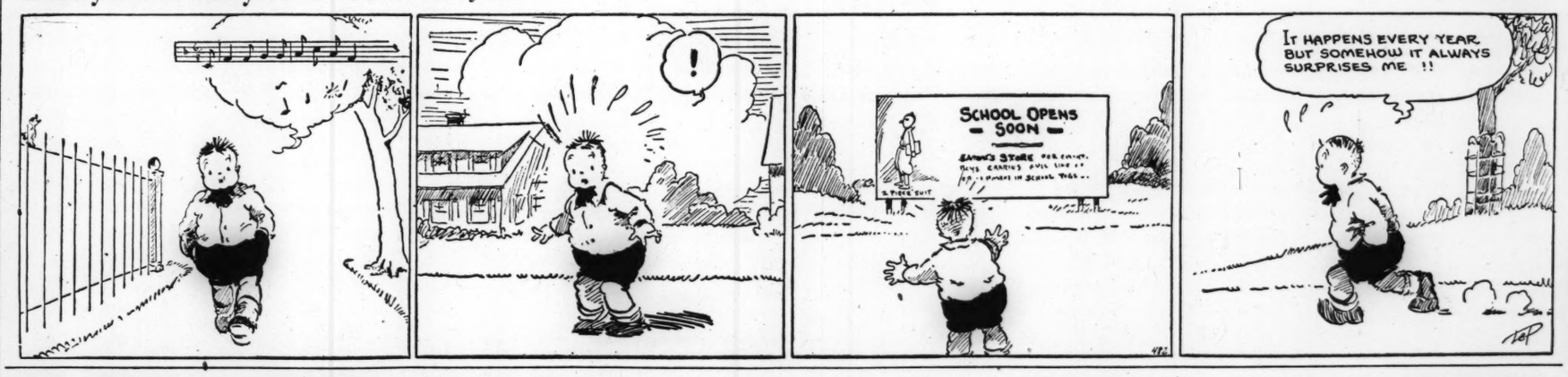
Down

1—Pertaining to age
2—Bone
3—Employ
4—Light cotton fabric
5—Tibetan monk
6—A number
9—Refute
11—Unaspirated
14—Greek letter
17—Has life

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

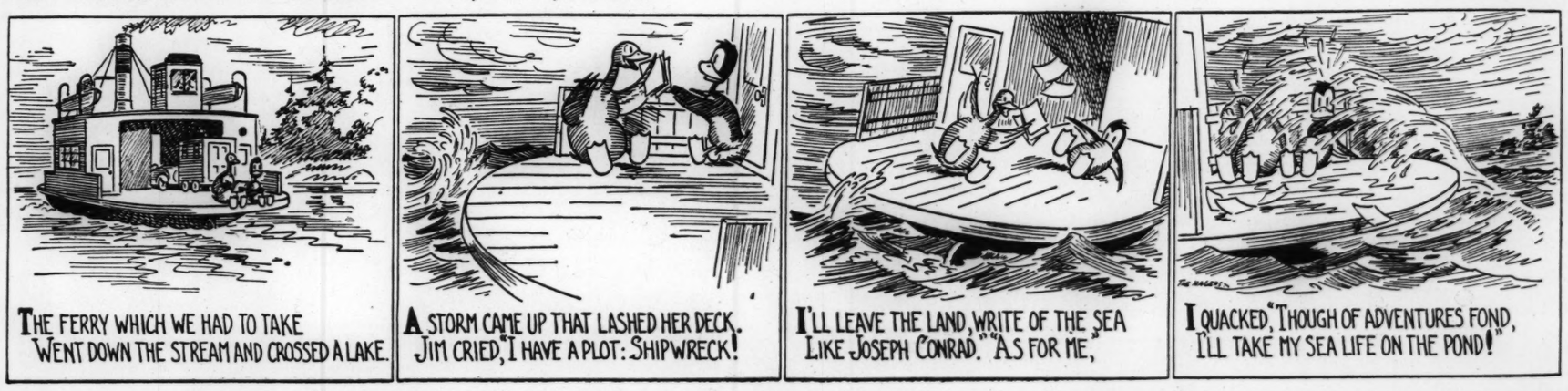
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Once Every Year*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Preference for Ponds*

By THE HAGERS


THE FERRY WHICH WE HAD TO TAKE
WENT DOWN THE STREAM AND CROSSED A LAKE.
A STORM CAME UP THAT LASHED HER DECK.
JIM CRIED, "I HAVE A PLOT: SHIPWRECK!
I'LL LEAVE THE LAND, WRITE OF THE SEA
LIKE JOSEPH CONRAD." "AS FOR ME,
I QUACKED, "THOUGH OF ADVENTURES FOND,
I'LL TAKE MY SEA LIFE ON THE POND!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Bar and the Public

CONCLUSION of the annual convention of the American Bar Association in Boston brings various reflections as to the standing of the American legal profession before the bar of public opinion.

Unmistakably the practitioners of the law command in the United States a great respect for their learning, for the integrity of the great body of their profession and for the steadying influence of their interest in public affairs. Yet the man in the street somehow does not generally look upon the successful and prominent attorney as his friend. Why not?

Is it not because the impression has been allowed to take root that lawyers as a group, and particularly those more well-to-do members of the profession who attend national conventions, are more solicitous for the determination and preservation of property rights of wealthy persons and corporations than they are for justice and equity to the small and impecunious victim of various kinds of oppression and fraud. This is in considerable degree a misconception, yet there are clear reasons why it has arisen.

One sample is offered in the action of the Boston convention toward the proposed child labor amendment. The association voted two-to-one to continue its committee for opposing the ratification of this amendment. This would be more defensible if the committee in question had fulfilled its co-ordinate mandate to formulate and work for uniform state laws to end the exploitation of child labor. As it is, not even the objection made on the supposed parallel of the Eighteenth Amendment is valid, since the pending proposition would only *enable* Congress to legislate on the subject.

It is true that the convention avoided a direct endorsement of the charges against the Roosevelt Administration contained in the report of the "special committee to study legislation affecting the rights of citizens." This was merely received and placed on file. But a request for similar investigation of alleged invasions of civil rights in labor disputes was refused. Only after a compelling appeal by a young woman admiralty lawyer from New York who had worked three days to get a hearing did the convention reverse a majority committee report and call for study and action toward revising maritime law to insure greater safety for passengers at sea.

This action indicates in a way one hope in the broader matter. The safety-at-sea decision was a vote of the newly constituted House of Delegates by which the bar association has established a representative form of government within its organization. This is a development early fostered by Elihu Root and which has taken twenty years to arrive.

It is plain that the 2500 or 3000 fortunate enough to be able to attend a national convention cannot always speak reliably for a profession of 175,000 members. But if the deciding votes on policy are cast by delegates specifically chosen in their local bar associations for that purpose, the result should be more significant and dependable. That is the essence of the reorganization.

If with this change there can be an appreciable broadening and humanizing of the views of those who exemplify the legal profession, there should come about a better and more sympathetic understanding of the purposes of the bar by the public. For example, in the current efforts of the bar to resist encroachments upon the practice of law by lay agencies such as realtors, title companies, banks and automobile clubs, it should be shown that the bar is interested in reliable legal service to clients and at reasonable costs rather than in merely maintaining an occupational monopoly. To this end it is essential that there should be clean-ups of the unethical fringe of camp followers who besmirch the name of the legal profession.

The American bar, as American bankers have lately realized in their case today needs a good public relations adviser. But the first thing a good public relations adviser will tell his client is that there must first be laid a sound foundation for gaining public favor.

Pork in Ancient Politics

SOME 3500 years ago Mayor Kushshiharbe was on trial in Nuzi for corruption in office.

"He removed me from my threshing floor," testified one witness, but "two shekels of gold, one ox and two male sheep I gave to Kushshiharbe and he allowed me to return."

"He accepted one pig," testified another, "and released my brother."

This might seem a modest ransom to a modern kidnaper, but in Mesopotamia, 1500 B. C., pigs were not "just pigs."

Nuzi had no newspapers. But scribes kept a record of current events in cuneiform and some of their tablets have survived the city and been recently translated by Prof. Robert H. Pfeiffer, curator of the Harvard Semitic Museum. So the ancient mayor gets his headline in a modern newspaper.

The conclusion of the trial so far remains lost, but it appears more than likely, as things were going before the judges, that for some time thereafter honest citizens were safe in their pigs.

The real news for many readers, however, will be that even in ancient Mesopotamia an aroused public opinion could get after a dishonest public official and bring him into court.

Detroit on the Drawl

DOWN in Dallas and the Rio Grande Valley, where the unhindered breeze lightly plays with the bluebonnet that carpets the boundless plain with azure, men's speech is marked by slowness. The habit of deliberation settles easily upon the plainsman as it does upon the sailor. By less restless breeds it is called a drawl.

Now a drawl may be picturesque. Musical, as a harp whose strings are touched at twilight, slowly, by the fingers of one partly dreaming. These and other virtues it may possess and yet be found still wanting. In fact, to stop beating about the bush, it *has* been found wanting. Detroit is the detective that has discovered the deficiency of Texans. Detroit, where in one establishment, it is said, a car is born every six times sixty seconds.

At the Texas Centennial, the Ford Exposition prepared a lecture regarding their exhibits. Delivered in the English spoken in Michigan, a Detroit lecturer reels it off easily in ninety minutes. The same peroration by a Texan consumes 108 minutes. The dismay of the efficiency engineer confronted by a loss of time in which three new automobiles could be rolled off the runs is left to the imagination!

On the other hand, something might be said for a plan by which all visiting lecturers should be quarantined, so to speak, in Texas, until they cultivate a drawl. It might not only sweeten the occasional asperity of their recommendations for their listeners' uplift but reduce the actual number of words employed, which would all be in the interest of efficiency. All in favor of the drawl say a long "Aye."

"IMMORTAL masterpiece of the ages" is a Hollywood studio's designation of its latest epic. It may be a pretty good movie, at that.

Co-operatives—Partisan Interest?

DURING a presidential campaign a tendency to assign a political significance to nearly every movement of national importance is understandable. It occasions no surprise, therefore, that news that the American Government has sent a mission to Sweden to study the co-operatives of that country has been hailed as indicating a new policy on the part of the Administration. However successful the co-operatives of Sweden have proved, or however opportune may be the visit of the American committee making a study of them, the fact should not be lost sight of that the co-operative movement is not a new thing, nor is it new to have the Government interested in it.

There are two forms of co-operatives. One is a combination of consumers banding together to pool their purchases. The other is a combination of producers banding together to market their goods. Both types have for years existed in the United States. Examples of the latter are probably better known. The fruit growers of California, the cotton growers of Texas and the South, the apple growers of Washington and Oregon and farmers of other crops in other sections of the country have maintained co-operatives for the purpose of packing and marketing their output with success. Such co-operatives have been able to extend the markets for these goods through advertising and promotion; they have economized the costs of marketing thus bringing greater value to the consumer and a larger return to the producer.

Co-operatives existed in Russia prior to the creation of the Soviet State. They were rather common in the old days of the Czar. Then the farmers or communities established co-operatives to purchase essential machinery and other supplies needed by their members. Some times these possessions were held in common by the communities and jointly used by the members. The Soviets of course aimed at nationalization of industry and commerce, therefore they removed the prime urge for the creation of such co-operatives. In Sweden, it is variously claimed, the success of the co-operatives has proved an effective deterrent to the introduction of communism or the corporate state. At least it has proved a most effectual way of having neighbors share in the needs of all and share in the efforts to fill those needs.

In a sense the co-operative is similar to the corporation. It must, like the corporation, have capital with which to do business. It must, like the corporation, have stockholders (in the case of co-operatives, members) to supply the capital. The chief difference is that the corporation is supposed to do business for the profit of its stockholders, whereas the co-operative does business for the profit of both customers and stockholders, since the two are one and the same. In either case success is dependent upon efficient and business-like management of its affairs.

Under the circumstances it would seem that the present interest in the development of co-operatives has social and economic rather than political or partisan implications.

Halfway With Roosevelt

Book News of the Day

A FRIEND and biographer of President Roosevelt is Ernest K. Lindley. He is also a Kansan, a friend of Governor Landon, and is now attached to the Landon suite as a newspaper correspondent for the stanch Republican New York Herald Tribune. Moreover, Mr. Lindley is a writer of unusual knowledge—was a Rhodes scholar—and he has attempted in HALFWAY WITH ROOSEVELT (New York: Viking. $2.75) to give a fair, though sympathetic, picture of the nation and the New Deal at this important stage of the political campaign.

Because of Mr. Lindley's old associations with President Roosevelt, this book will inevitably be called a propaganda document. But it is informative reading, even to those who turn to it only because they "want to hear both sides."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Lindley gives a good deal of both sides himself. He recognizes and praises the shift in leadership in the Republican party. He believes that Governor Landon may succeed in reorienting the party along the lines of moderation, but fears that if in office he should attempt to follow the tradition of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson he would "immediately find himself locked in battle with some of the 'economic royalists' of whom Franklin D. Roosevelt has been compelled to take notice."

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As a sympathetic friend, Mr. Lindley's criticisms of President Roosevelt make up the most important passages in his book. He says: "His first and foremost blunder was the NRA." Second, he says Mr. Roosevelt should have "done something about the Supreme Court in 1933. I don't know just what, I confess. But if he had managed to get a liberal majority in the Court, much of his program could have been developed in a more orderly manner and the issue about the American system in 1936 probably would have been neither more nor less consequential than it is." Third, the President "consistently underestimated the severity of the crisis and the speed of probable recovery." Fourth, he "failed to adopt an aggressive spending policy." Fifth, he neglected housing. Sixth, he was "slow and inadequate in resorting to taxation to encourage spending." Seventh, he was "reluctant to see that he was sure to lose generally the support of large business men, industrialists, and financiers."

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One of Mr. Lindley's most interesting chapters is "At Home Abroad," in which he describes the various measures of Governmental control of business, the types of social insurance, management of the currency, and other ventures "radical" to the United States which are accepted and successful policies in Great Britain, the British Dominions, and Scandinavia.

The Lindley book is refreshingly free from polemics. It seems reasonable and sane, although it is safe to say that in the heat of a political campaign it will not be so accepted. But, all the same, it is valuable and alert writing of current history. One need not agree with its conclusions to reap much of its value.

E. D. C.

An Old Trick

An Era of Personal Feeling

American Politicana

AN "Era of Good Feeling" prevailed among the American people as a whole from 1821 to 1825 during James Monroe's second presidential administration. Americans were buoyant in spirit, and busy with the expansion of industry and agriculture. However, no "Era of Good Feeling" existed among the politicians of that period. As early as 1820 they had begun laying the foundation for what developed into the mad scramble of the 1824 campaign.

A large part of Monroe's cabinet evinced presidential aspirations. John C. Calhoun, the Secretary of War and a South Carolinian, came forward first; but he withdrew when his candidacy began to languish and all factions seemed to prefer him for vice-president. John considered second place better than none.

William H. Crawford, a Georgian and Secretary of the Treasury, obtained a nomination through a caucus of sixty-six members of Congress, little more than a fourth of the total membership. He had the support of Monroe and Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, in 1816 he had nearly defeated Monroe as the Republican choice.

Massachusetts and New England sponsored the presidential yearning of John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State and a son of old John Adams who had followed George Washington as chief executive. Representing the "Old Guard" group of that time, Adams was too much the intolerant aristocrat to be widely popular.

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A certain brilliant orator from Kentucky desired to succeed James Monroe as President of the United States. This Kentuckian was Henry Clay, speaker of the House of Representatives. Though he possessed certain obvious faults, the people adored him for his aggressive patriotism. "I never liked Clay," said John Calhoun. "I won't speak to him, but I love him."

Add to this group of presidential hopefuls one Andrew Jackson, a United States Senator from Tennessee. The people of Blount County, Tennessee, nominated "Old Hickory" at an enthusiastic mass meeting. They were tired of the Virginia hierarchy, broken only once in a third of a century. They wanted a man of the people, not somebody predisposed to look condescendingly upon them for their lack of education and polished manners.

The Jackson candidacy soon made alarming headway. Henry Clay asserted that he did not consider the Tennessee Senator qualified "for the various difficult and complicated duties of the chief magistracy." The more elite people pointed out that Jackson did not know how to act at a dinner party, knew none of the classics, could not speak French, and could not possibly fit into society.

In 1824 there were no rival political parties, and no party at all except the old Democratic-Republican which had now dropped the first part of its compound name. The system of national political conventions had not yet been born. All the candidates, with the exception of "Old Hickory," had been named by legislative bodies. The political campaign of that memorable year became a "scrub race" and, as expected, the election ended in a stalemate.

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Heretofore the popular vote had not been recorded. Jackson led the field in both electoral and popular votes with 99 and 153,544, respectively. Adams ran second with 84 and 108,740. Clay's popular support exceeded Crawford's by 500; but the electoral count was 41 for Crawford and 37 for the "Mill Boy of the Slashes." The amended Constitution provided that the House of Representatives must select one of the three highest-ranking candidates; and that eliminated Clay.

Jackson became furious when the House chose John Quincy Adams, and he waxed even more furious when Adams made Clay his Secretary of State. "That Judas of the West," Andrew had predicted after his defeat, "will receive his thirty pieces of silver." Though the charge of a corrupt bargain was never proved, Jackson avenged his 1824 defeat by his victories of 1828 and 1832.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

North . . South . . East . . West

He Came, He Saw, He ——

By Frank L. Perrin

THE peaceful, orderly and dignified invasion of the eastern country by the Republican nominee for the presidency has been staged as scheduled. Contemporaneous chroniclers, clear-thinking analysts and pleased or disappointed partisans have recorded, commented upon, approved or lamented the candidate's declarations and his individual methods of contact. Thus, so far as the people of the East are concerned, a simple and easily interpreted preface has been written to the larger and perhaps more vital volume which will take form as the campaign progresses.

I am inclined to the conclusion that none of those whom Governor Landon has addressed or those with whom he has come into personal contact have discovered in him any striking resemblance to that superman one's fancy is prone to picture immediately when one from the ranks is called to a position of dignity or leadership. One who has known him in the casual intimacy of the easily accessible executive office in Topeka, or in the informal contact of a day coach on a western railroad, would find it most difficult to imagine him in the role of a poseur.

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Governor Landon has, as previously intimated he would do, refrained from solving, in advance of the election, the economic problems of the country, or even offering a guaranteed panacea recommended by political advisers. But from any impartial estimate, it would appear that he has offered abundant reassurance of his commitment to the patriotic defense of those tenets of American faith which are still held sacred in millions of homes and schools throughout the length and breadth of the land. He has reaffirmed a more or less implied pledge of that stability and constancy which, in the thought of many, are synonymous with true patriotism.

But it may well be realized that the actual testing time of the national campaign has not yet come. Neither leader has as yet fired a broadside. There is, at the moment, a significant lull in the hostile clash which may not be avoided. Shortly, in Des Moines, Iowa, at the more or less friendly drought relief conference arranged by President Roosevelt, to which the Governors of several middle western states have been bidden, political armament will be stacked while the President and Mr. Landon sit at the council table face to face. That meeting promises to be a significant and important one. It is designed, at least theoretically, to advance the welfare of the nation as a whole, and more particularly those of the affected areas. But when king and pretender meet on the level, upon ground chosen by the chief himself, evidences of divided loyalty are sometimes concealed only with difficulty. There can be exhibited at such times and on such occasions a superficial divided allegiance, but in a political year this will be thinly concealed.

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Politicians and arrangers of the Des Moines program have been bothering their heads for days in endeavoring to settle or compromise perplexing questions of precedence. There should be no such questions at such a time. The Kansas Governor, like all the others, is to be a guest as well as one of the hosts of the President. Governor Landon will not attempt to "steal the show." He is far too courteous, and, I believe, too wise even to imagine that he could do so at such a time.

The meeting, in friendly and constructive contact, of opposing candidates of the major political parties will inaugurate a unique chapter in American partisan history. Tradition insists that there was at least one previous opportunity for such a meeting, when the problem for which a solution was sought was as serious and as perplexing as any present-day problem. But history was not then made. A new record is about to be written.

No issue of the campaign will be determined at the Iowa meeting. The larger problem of appraisal, choice and decision will remain thereafter as it is now and will be until the day of election, the problem of the American voters, men and women, individually and collectively. The blaring bands will discourse "Hail to the Chief" in Des Moines. The welcome will be for the President. In the distance, perhaps, some unofficial and ununiformed band of players may be thoughtless enough to play, unostentatiously, "O, Susannah." That will be for Governor Landon. Some, it is imagined, will listen to and applaud the vagrant tune.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

What War?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Maj. Gen. Tschappat's poser in respect of nationalization of the arms industry, "How could the Government supply on short notice the arms and munitions required in case of war?" deserves a good Yankee answer in kind.

The reply is: "In case of what war?"

Courageous replacement of unfounded fears by constructive faith is a primary condition of peace. The Kellogg pact outlawed war; but only when war is banished from the thinking of every individual will it be truly overcome.

WARREN ROGERS

Dorchester, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Tolerance—Today's Need

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

IN THESE days of crisis in Europe, civil war in Spain and conflict between the "ideals" of Communism and Fascism, ordinary Britons are examining their political consciences so as to see where they stand. Many of them are sorely puzzled. Others, including some who are not "ordinary," feel inclined, like, for instance, Mr. Winston Churchill, to treat the whole business as a bad job and to exclaim: "To your tents, O Israel!" or words to that effect.

I, too, have been puzzling, not only about the rights and wrongs of the Spanish Civil War, but over a more individual case. Two acquaintances, of whom one is a non-Jewish, non-Communist German, and the other a Republican Frenchman, have asked me to protest against the execution of a German Communist, named Andree, who has been condemned to death as a prominent member of a Communist organization.

By all accounts the man is innocent of the specific charges brought against him. He bears, besides, an excellent moral character. The leading English liberal journal, the Manchester Guardian, has taken up the cudgels for him. Still, the facts remain that the man is a Communist, that Communist organizations are illegal in Germany, that they strive to overthrow the Third Reich, and that their members are therefore exposed to the full rigors of the present German law.

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It would be easier to feel and to express indignation at the possible or, by the time these lines can be printed, the actual execution of the German Communist, had Communism elsewhere always been careful to respect the lives of innocent opponents. If two wrongs do not make one right, one wrong may suggest extenuating circumstances for another.

Personally, I am entitled to protest against the execution of Andree, seeing that I protested fiercely against the slaying of Nobles, Liberals and Menshevists in Russia by the agents of Russian Communism. I hate all killing of political opponents. To me it seems the climax of intolerance, the forcible denial of mental and moral freedom, the negation of what I understand by civilization, that is to say, respect for the human personality.

Yet it is useless to ignore the uncomfortable truth that a great part of the world today is given over to militant intolerance and to forms of faction rule that make a mockery of mental and moral freedom. Those of us who remember the passions aroused in France and in many civilized communities less than forty years ago by the condemnation of Captain Dreyfus, on a false charge of communicating French military secrets to foreign governments, may well wonder whether the conscience of mankind is not now blunted and whether men have not lost ground morally almost as fast as they have gained it scientifically and technically. Has "progress" gone awry? Or have its forces merely got out of alignment?

Doubtless the militant intolerance toward political opponents in fascist and communist states arises, at bottom, from material issues, questions of property. Communism wants to get rid of private "capital." Fascism aims—in theory, at least—at preserving it, however thin may be the dividing line between the "State Capitalism" of fascist countries and the "State Communism" of Soviet Russia. So thin is it that one of the stock arguments of those British Conservatives who favor fascist methods (outside their own country) is that if fascist dictatorial systems were to collapse or to be overthrown "the alternative would be Bolshevism."

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I think this argument fallacious, if only because all the adepts of intolerance are striving after something that is, politically at any rate, beyond human reach. They set out to find the absolute, forgetting that everything human is relative. The nearest approach men can make to the absolute is in the sphere of religious belief; and even here the deepest and wisest religious minds recognize as a virtue the toleration of beliefs other than their own. Terror in the service of intolerance, political or religious, may produce uniformity, and make a mental, moral and religious desert. It cannot foster the growth of men's minds, for these can flourish only in a freedom respectful of the freedom of others.

Mirror of World Opinion

An Epochal Machine

FIFTY years ago . . . the New York Tribune office was the lively scene of an innovation that, more than any other circumstance, has made possible the modern daily newspaper. The introduction of the first practical slug-casting machine for typographical composition invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler can be listed as one of the major critical points of today's civilization. It was crude, clumsy, and its counterpart now exhibited at the Mergenthaler plant in Brooklyn reminds one of a medieval war engine, but it worked. It fulfilled its promise of multiplying by five the production of a fast hand compositor, but the glorious paradox is that it did not deprive a single hand compositor of employment. Instead, there are more hand compositors at work today than there were in 1886, and the total number of men employed at the printing trades has increased many times. Their hours of labor have decreased from 60 to 40 per week, and their wage scale is five or six times the compensation of the 1886 printer.—*Editor & Publisher.*